INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE: ONE ANNA
REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XXIII NO. 101 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

Abolition Of Zamindari System Favoured

Service And Sacrifice Criterion Of Leadership

Give Youth A Chance

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES MUST BE REVIVED

Suburban Political Conference Resolutions

That those Indians who were living on the sea coast should avail themselves of the facility afforded by the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of manufacturing salt without any duty was one of the main resolutions passed by the Bombay Suburban District Political Conference which met on Saturday and Sunday, under the presidency of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

The Conference also passed important resolutions affecting the Suburbs regarding Khadi, Village Industries, spread of Hindi, and enrolment of Congress members.

The Bombay Suburban District Political Conference commenced its proceedings on Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at the Upanagar Chhavni under the presidentship of Sjt Bhulabhai Desai.

After songs, Mr. Dinkerrao Otha moved that the enrolment of Congress members that was going on in the suburbs for the last few days, should be so intensified, that within the time limit not less than 3,000 members, the minimum prescribed for the District were enrolled. The speaker was surprised that it was felt necessary that a resolution calling upon the people to enrol themselves as members had to be moved. It was the primary duty of every lover of Congress to enrol himself as a member of the Congress before he did any work. If people could not do even that little bit for the Congress, then it was a matter of shame for the residents of the suburbs.

Smt. Deviani Desai, seconding the resolution, said that there should be no difficulty in enrolling 3,000 members in the suburbs, in the prescribed time-limit.

WILL SUBURBS LAG BEHIND?

Dr Chandulal Desai said that those who loved the Congress or sympathised with the aims of the Congress did not require any appeal to become Congress members. Under the present Constitution of the Congress, the province which enrolled more Congress members was entitled to send in, proportionately, a larger number of representatives to the Congress. He was sure that the suburbs, which was the cream of Bombay proper, would not lag behind in the enrolment of Congress members.

Continuing, he said that recently the strength and prestige of the Congress had gone down. He felt that as long as there was sincerity and character amongst the leaders, so long would the strength be there, and it would also increase. But the morale would begin to wane, once it was found that there were not proper men to lead, although they might be very clever and very rich. The leaders must be open and large-hearted. They must not be petty-minded. He knew almost all the leaders of the Congress in India, and he was sorry to find that there were many amongst them who were not sincere. If they did not improve in their methods of leadership, then God alone would save the country! !

WANTED SERVICE AND SACRIFICE

These leaders, continued Dr. Desai, advised others to do this or to do that, while they did quite the contrary. If there was not going to be a clean-up in the Congress ranks, and the leadership was not improved then, there was a possibility of the foundation of the grand structure of the Congress (meaning the rural area the villagers and peasants) crashing. What was required of leaders was pure Sacrifice and Service.

Continuing, he said that there was hope in the youth of the country. It was they who had borne the brunt of the attack during the recent Civil Disobedience movement; and he was sure that it would be they who would fight for the Freedom of the country in the near future, and ask the elder leaders to quietly retire allowing them to go on with their work. The real workers of the country were in the villages. The workers who were to-day either starving or half-starved, were yet carrying on the work of the Congress. It would be they who would achieve something for the country, as the salvation of the country lay in its villages.

After Smt. Shantiben Baravala had supported the resolution it was put to vote and carried.

Mr. Chandulal Mody moved he resolution regarding Khadi asking for increased production and enhanced sales of khaddar in the District. It also asked for new Khadi centres to be opened in the District.

Mrs. Maniben Nanavati, Messrs N R Lad and Shantilal Shah also spoke on the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

HARIJAN UPLIFT WORK

Mr. B G Kher then moved the resolution regarding Harijan uplift work. The resolution appreciated the work done in the District, and asked for increasing its scope through the Harijan Seva Sangh and establishing new Harijan Committees wherever there was not one already. Mr. Kher said that there was a time when the Indian National Congress dealt only with politics while social and economic questions were dealt with by different conferences. But gradually it was found that the Cingress had to take up these questions also. This was due to the advent of Mahatma Gandhi into Indian politics. Since then Harijan work had been carried on very vigorously. He appealed to the people of the suburbs to help the Harijan Sangh in removing the inequalities.

Mrs. Sonabai seconded and Mrs. Dahiben supported the resolution which was passed.

Mr. Devchand Bhagwanji then moved that in view of the fact that the salt concessions obtained in the famous Gandhi-Irwin Pact were still operating, the poor and

(Continued On Page 10)

GERMAN NAVAL PLANS

Orders For Construction Of Submarines And Bombing Machines

BERLIN, April 27.

While German official circles are very silent in regard to the naval plans it is learned from a diplomatic source that the members of the German navy are very keen on getting the latest information on post war submarine construction and bombing machines.

According to an unconfirmed rumour, a leading designer visited Berlin recently and discussed technical questions with the German military authorities, also that orders for building submarines have been given Schichau Yard, while submarine engines are being constructed at Elbing Works.—Reuter's Special.

IMPROVED AND SATISFACTORY

Prof. Demel On Subhas Bose's Condition

VIENNA, April 28.

According to Professor Demel, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's condition on the fourth day after the operation is improved and satisfactory. Pulse and temperature remain normal.—Reuter.

RECONSTRUCTION OF MUZAFFARPUR

Govt. Give Rs. 3,000,000 To District Board

MUZAFFARPUR, April 25

The Government have placed about 30 lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the District Board of Muzaffarpur to be spent over various projects in connection with the earthquake reconstruction work to be taken up during the current year.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST HIGH RATE OF RENT

Socialist Voice Predominant At Kisan Conference

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

The Executive Committee of the U. P. Provincial Kisan Conference at its meeting held yesterday protested against the high rate of rent and the general Districts Kisans adopted a resolution that the Government after enquiry should fix the same rate of rent as prevailed in 1895 and that some consideration should also be shown to the zemindars of small holdings. Sardar Patel presided. The socialist members had a predominating voice in the discussions which were very prolonged and no other matter could be discussed.

Among those that took part in the discussions were Dr Kailashnath and Messrs. Sampurnanand, Purushotamdas Tandon, Bhupnarayan Sanyal and other representatives from the 22 districts and other provinces who attended the conference. A. P.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO LORD HYDE

KIMBERLEY, April 27.

Lord Hyde, son of Governor-General Clarendon died at the Kimberley hospital as a result of accidental discharge of rifle, while shooting at Springbox with a party including Governor-General Clarendon, thirty miles from Kimberley.—Reuter.

Kisan Conference Resolution

DIRECT DEALINGS WITH GOVT. URGED

Plea For Restoring Rate Of Rent Of 1895

ALLAHABAD, Apr. 28.

The Executive Committee of the Kisan Conference adopted a resolution to-day favouring the abolition of the Zamindari system and suggesting that Kisans should have direct dealings with the Government, the zamindars being compensated for this.—A. P.

KISANS MUST BE FEARLESS

Entire Country At Their Back, Says Sardar

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

Sardar Patel, presiding over the United Provinces Kisan Conference, said that he had not come to teach the kisans to weep over their lot or hate any one but to assure them that the entire country supported them.

There was no hope, he continued, for their uplift unless they realised their own shortcomings and tried to remove them. He asked them to be fearless and have strong sangathans, that was the only way to improve their lot.—A.P.

BROADCASTING IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

OOTACAMUND, April 27.

It is understood that Mr. Bulow, Broadcasting adviser, Madras Government, who has left for England on termination of his term of office and submitted his final proposals for twenty K. V Medium wave broadcasting stations, which the Government of India propose to establish in Madras. Plans and estimates will be forwarded to Simla shortly. The capital cost of the scheme is expected to be three lakhs and annual maintenance cost less than two lakhs. The Madras Government hope to make a beginning with the service before the end of the year.—A. P.

(Stop Press On Page 7)

FOUR KILLED IN AIR AT DUM DUM

"India's Worst Crash On Record"

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The worst flying disaster that has ever occurred at Dum Dum was witnessed this morning when four persons were killed as a result of the collision of two aeroplanes over the aerodrome.

The victims were Messrs B. K. Das, who was flying his own machine and D. K. Roy who was piloting the Bengal Flying Club's machine and the two joy riders.

The planes fell into the garden near the aerodrome completely wrecked. Das is one of the senior pilots of the Bengal Flying Club.

Roy recently obtained his "B" class flying licence from England. —A.P.

Worst Crash On Record

CALCUTTA, April 28.

It transpires that Miss Muriel Fergusson was in the plane of Das. Das and Fergusson have both been trapped in the machine. It is believed that the other pilot, Roy and his passenger Gupta jumped from the aeroplane after the collision which occurred about 500 feet above the ground. Their bodies were found about fifty yards from the wrecked machine.

WRECKED BEYOND REPAIR.

Both the machines were gypsy moth planes. The crash occurred in the village of Gouripur two miles north of the aerodrome. The machines are wrecked beyond repair. The officials of the Flying Club visited the scene of accident immediately on receipt of news, and had the bodies removed. The body of Miss Ferguson has been sent to the Presidency General Hospital, while those of Das, Roy and P. Gupta, the last one coming from Sylhet, have been made over to their relatives in Calcutta for cremation. This is described to be the worst aircrash record in India.—A. P.

"C. R." CONFERS WITH MAHATMA

WARDHAGANJ, April 28

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari arrived here yesterday and had a long conversation with Gandhiji. He is proceeding to Madras by the Grand Trunk Express reaching Madras on Monday.

Babu Rajendra Prasad also halted here, along with Mr. Kriplani, on their way to Akola to attend the Berar Provincial Conference.—A. P.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai presided over the Suburban Political Conference on Saturday. Photo taken on his arrival at the Upnagar Chhavni.

Berar A Pawn In Imperial Game

GOLE ON OFFICIAL DIPLOMACY

Pays Tribute To Province For Its Role In Freedom's Struggle

AKOLA, April 27.

The following are extracts from the address of Mr. P. B. Gole, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Berar Provincial Congress Conference held at Akola.

"Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant Brother and Sister Delegates, Ladies and Gentelmen,

I heartily welcome you all, on behalf of the Reception Committee of the 3rd Berar Provincial Congress Conference.

The Second Session of the Berar Provincial Congress Conference was held in the summer of 1931 under the distinguished Presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the then Congress President. We Akolites, are equally fortunate in securing the present Congress-President to open this Conference.

WOMEN AS SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM.

After referring to the Civil Disobedience movement and Berar's note therein, Mr. Gole said: "As Akola was the centre of Congress Activities in Berar, repression was directed in all its rage against Akola. I cannot help maintaining, in this connection, the great and noble part played by our sisters in Berar. Many a woman, hailing from rich, cultured and higher classes of the society, was always to the front in the thick of battle for freedom. I am not exaggerating when I say that the sister of Berar have, by their unexampled sacrifice and energy, put their brothers to shame. The story of our sisters' exploits will not be complete unless I refer to Mrs. Gopikabai Agrawal, who, inspite of her old age and rich life, plunged herself head-long in the struggle when the call of the country came.

BERAR'S QUOTA.

In the C. D. Movement of 1930, Berar contributed more than 2,000 soldiers. In 1932, also Berar's response was splendid in as much as it sent more than 700 Satyagrahis for over an year even in 1932. Though the second Campaign suffered a little in spectacular demonstration, it certainly showed a creditable progress in intensity. Moreover, there was a big section of the people who indirectly rendered whole-hearted support. Khadi and Swadeshi movements have a proud record in this Province.

PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURISTS

Berar being mainly an Agriculturists' Province, its well-being depends invariably on that of the Agriculturists. The condition of the Agriculturists of this Province is appallingly. Economic depression, constant deterioration of the the prices of Agricultural produce (mainly of cotton) overwhelming indebtedness and the consequent drain of Gold, over taxation by Government; these are some of the causes which have practically brought the Agriculturist of Berar on the verge of bankruptcy and total extinction. Decreasing prices and increasing burden of taxation are the paradox of Berar Agriculture?

The Congress organizations of Berar have not been deaf and blind to the woes of the Agriculturists. The Congress Workers and the Congress organ of Berar the "Matribhumi" have taken keen interest in voicing the grievances of the Agriculturists. They have been successful in organising a series of Agriculturists Conferences at different centres all over the Province.

Since the inauguration of the Village Industries Association by Mahatma Gandhi, all the Congress Workers are busy in bringing home its significance as one of the most effective measure of relief to the Agriculturists.

RURAL DRIVE.

The Congress which has always stood for the masses cannot afford to ignore the agriculturists in the hour of their sorest need. The Bombay Congress, has proposed and adopted a programme, in which service of the masses has been given the foremost place. Now the trend of the Congress policy and programme has been flowing from thought to action, from principles to details, from cities to the villages and above all from dependence to self-reliance. The establsment of the All-India Village Industries Association will rightly be hailed in History as a distinct land-mark in the progress of India towards her goal of Purna Swaraj—People have fast been realising that Swaraj is not a commodity to be imported from outside, from White Hall to India; and they are fully awakening to the fact that self-help and nothing, but self-help is the master key to the solution of India's knottiest

(Continued on page 11).

NEW CONGRESS PROGRAMME

Rajen Babu Explains Object Of His Tour To Berar Conference

AKOLA, April 28.

Inaugurating the third session of the Berar Provincial Congress Conference, Babu Rajendra Prasad, in the course of his speech, said, that he was touring the country with the twofold object of developing personal contacts with different workers and push forth new programme adopted by the Congress at the Bombay session.

The new programme, he said, provided a machinery suitable to the new needs and though there were misapprehensions about its workings, he held that it would gain in intensity as time went on.

Babu Rajendra Prasad then explained clearly the idea of organising the Congress machinery parallel to the Government machinery. He refuted emphatically the charge levelled against the Congress that it is blind to facts and said that the trend of events of the last few months clearly proved his contention.

NO SENSE OF FALSE PRESTIGE

"The Congress now does not stick to ideas of false prestige. We now do not chalk out mere plans. We suspended the civil disobedience movement irrespective of the Government attitude towards us. It is said that the new programme adopted by the Bombay Congress will not lead us further politically. But I assure you that it provides the nucleus for further political work in attaining complete independence. Really for us work should be itself the reward. The new programme has given scope to every province to chalk out its own programme according to its own needs."

After dealing at length over the question of Gramadyoga Sanga, Babu Rajendra Prasad concluded his speech.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

3. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted:—Canvassers, thoroughly experienced in canvassing orders for our Masala-Pakwan, those well experienced in the line need only apply:—Proprietor, Masala-Pakwan, Mfg. Co., 33, Kolbhat Lane, Bombay 2.

Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Under-Matrics, for Bank service. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (4117).

Wanted a Demonstrator with Botany Principal and Zoology Subsidiary. Ask for terms from Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur (1008).

Wanted for Africa Experienced teachers, Lady teachers, B.A., B.T., B.Sc., S.T.C., apply with certificates to Secretary Employment Department, Recreation Club Institute, Bombay 9. (4113).

Wanted hardworking and energetic Canvassers of either sex to canvas orders for well-known Toilet and Medicinal Preparations. Apply Box No. 4116. "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for post of a Temporary Clerk for assistance in preparation of electoral rolls. Only those experienced in such works should apply before 5—5—'35 with copies of testimonials stating minimum pay expected to R. G. Lakshmidas. Vice-President, Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality. (1004).

Wanted Immediately Smart Trained Salesman and Shorthand Typists, apply stating experience and salary expected: Box No. 4095. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Some qualified G.D.A.s to work as Accountants. Practical experience necessary. Pay according to qualifications and past experience. Apply Box 4077, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Bleaching Master for local Mill under European Management. Liberal salary for a qualified person. Apply Box No. 4089, "Bombay Chronicle."

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To Let—Office Chamber with Electric light, fan and telephone convenience. Apply Messrs. Madanlal T. Engineer, 79, Medows Street. (4115).

27. HOTELS.

Bombay Savoy Hotel and Restaurant & Bar. Two minutes' walk from Central Station. Airy rooms, excellent food, Board & Lodging Rs. 4. Lodging only Rs. 2. (4083).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Senior Cambridge Institute—Near Congress House, alone maintains high level of efficiency for all examinations conducted. For English high second class M.A., Maths—An Englishman having more than twenty years experience in recognised European Schools. Physics, Chemistry—ex-Demonstrator, Fergusson College. Sanskrit—M.A. and experts for all the subjects. Apply at once. (9173).

Wanted Candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Prospectus No. "E" free:—British India Technical College Sukkur (Sind). (3960).

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Government—Wanted Matriculates for Overseer's Class, Session July, 1935. Admission commenced. Excellent employment facilities. Free Prospectus from Principal. (4096).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Borrow Wisely. For Straight-forward Small-Loan-Transactions. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3941)

73. AGENTS WANTED

Shortly opening General Stores desires connection with manufacturers or agents for everyday merchandise. Apply Box No. 4076, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road		Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Wanted agencies of Cement manufacture and whole sale Lubricating oils importers for certain area in Punjab Apply T L Singh and Co., Panipat. (Punjab). (4098).

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents. Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificates for five First Preference Shares Nos. P 43546 to 43550 of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., standing in the joint names of Gustasp Pestonjee Patel and Bai Shirinbai Gustasp Patel have been LOST or MISLAID and the undersigned have applied to the Company to issue duplicate certificates for the said shares. Any person who has a claim in respect of the said shares should lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay within one month from this date, else the Company will proceed to issue the duplicate share certificate.

GUSTASP PESTONJEE PATEL.
SHIRINBAI GUSTADJI PATEL.
4114

BUTTER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE OF GOVERNMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 26, of the Indian Companies Act (1913), application has been made to the Government of Bombay, for a Licence directing an Association, about to be formed under the name of "THE BUTTER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION", to be registered with limited liability without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name.

The objects for which the Association is established are:

(a) To promote the business of Butter Trade in general and to protect and safeguard the interest of the Butter Manufacturers and to create and promote healthy and intelligent interest amongst consumers and Manufacturers. (b) To help industries allied to all milk products by asking for the protection of such Industries and by discouraging the sale of adulterated products. (c) To organise meetings for discussion of matters concerning butter trade. (d) To publish statistical and other information calculated to advance their interests. (e) Where necessary, to support or oppose legislation affecting their rights and interests, by representations to Government and other authorities.

Notice is hereby given that any person, company, or corporation, objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Government of Bombay on or before 30th day of May, 1935, next, by a letter addressed to the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Secretariat, Bombay. Dated this 29th day of April, 1935.

(1009)

CAUTION.

Messrs. SOORCHAND DAMODAR, BEZWADA, informs the public that Mohanlal Damodar their brother and clerk left their shop on Feb. 26, 1935. The firm does not undertake any responsibility for his actions. Persons dealing with him ever since are therefore cautioned to be doing so at their own risk.

SOORCHAND DAMODAR.
1006.

S. S. "SHINNOH MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 26th April, 1935, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE.
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices

READY WASTE FOR SALE

COTTON and YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are For Sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office No. 16, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay upto 5 P M (S T) on THURSDAY the 2nd May 1935, along with a deposit of Rs 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs. Tres., & Agents.
1010

TENDERS.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for supply of 2,000 Petrol Barrels of 40/45 Gallons capacity made of Gas Tight (1) Tinned or Galvanized sheet iron. (2) Steel. (3) Lead plates, not less than 17 B. W. G., fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs or with screw cap with metal air-tight undercap, to conform to the requirements of the Petroleum Act. Delivery within one month from the date of accepting Tender. For further information apply to Western India Oil Distributing Company, Limited., Post Box No. 27, Madras (1005)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 29th April, 1935, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at "Amrut Building," 3rd Floor, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, Chesterfield suites, Drawing-room cabinets, Gramophone, writing tables, screens, bedsteads, almyrahs, Dressing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Teapoys, Carpets etc.

The property of Mrs. Shaw.

Catalogues are ready and furniture on view.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

SALE by the undersigned of 50 Buffaloes, 3 Bullocks, 1 He buffalo, 2 Carts and Other articles, on TUESDAY, the 30th April, 1935 at 3 P.M. (S T) at the stable of Bibibai, Opp. Hindustan Mills, Ripon Road, Near Jacob Circle under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 391 of 1935 Aminabai vs. Esak.

Full cash will be required at the time of sale and the cattle removed immediately after the close of the sale

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Toyama Maru	7090	15 April	2 May
Hofuku Maru	5825	4 May	15 May
Tokushima Maru	5976	26 April	30 Apl
*Tango Maru	7000	28 April	12 May
Mayebashi Maru	7005	16 May	22 May
Lishon Maru	7053	24 May	30 May

*Passenger Steamers with excellent accommodation and services £50-0 Return Japan.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11000	30 April
Hakozaki Maru	10500	13 May

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	25 April
Kashima Maru	10000	8 May

HONGKONG-SANFRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	8 May
Taiyo Maru	14500	24 May

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	12600	20 May

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22041
Telegrams "YUSEN."

EDUCATION IN FEDERAL SCHEME

Delhi University's Reply To Govt. Of India's Letter

PLEA FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

New Delhi, April 27.

"Though many difficulties not necessarily insuperable, stand in the way, the University is in accord with the Government of India regarding the general principles which should rightly guide developments in the University along the federal lines", says the reply of the Delhi University to the Government of India's letter of April 1934 setting forth the federal scheme

"University shares the Government's view that all necessary duplication whether between University and college or between colleges themselves should be avoided. The University is generally in agreement with the Government as to the future policy and endorses the opinion, which is widely expressed through out India, that an effective reform of universities is dependent upon a drastic reconstruction of the foundation of our schools, as the teaching and administration in them is overstrained, at present, by congestion. It should be done not only to give relief to universities but to divert pupils at an earlier age from purely literary forms of education into more profitable channels of vocational training. If neighbouring universities adopt these proposals the Delhi University would gladly fall into the line but it would be hazardous for the University to take the lead.

VICEROY'S ADVICE

The University agrees that the actual teaching should as far as possible be furnished by constituent colleges working in close co-operation and under the guidance of the University. The University intends to supplement and not to supplant teachings of colleges and mainly in subjects which are beyond the normal scope of colleges or wherein central teaching is advisable. The university has also taken to heart the Viceroy's advice to Univerties Conference last year that Universities should not become "lifeless replicas of each other but each should strive to develop special characteristics thus making an effective contribution towards the enrichment of learning in India.

The University emphasises the need for further financial assistance in order to enable colleges to transfer themselves to the Viceregal Estate at an earlier date and requests for the grant of Rs. 1,00,000 in 1935-1936 for a Physics laboratory, and a student's hostel.—A. P

SAGAR PROPRIETOR HONOURED

DELHI, April 25.

To meet Seth Chamanlal Bhogilal Desai, Proprietor Sagar Movietone, Bombay Lala Alopi Prasad of the India Talkie Distributors, Delhi, gave a Tea Party at Maidens Hotel this evening.

Amongst those present were Seth Kalidas, Mr J. N. Sahni, Mr. Pothan Joseph, Mr. P. R. Tpnis, Mr. S. D Chitnis, Mr Jawla Singh, Mr. M. C. Sharma, Mr. M. C. Andley, Seth Jagat Narain, Mr. Shiva Charan Das and a number of talkie distributors, cinema proprietors and managers and editors of cinema magazines.—A. P.

THE LAST DAY OF THE LAST AMERICAN PICTURE AT

The CARLTON

4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Warner Bros'. Unforgettable MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

"42nd Street"

The theatre will be closed from Tuesday upto Friday for complete renovations and will re-open on Saturday, 4th May as

SWATIK TALKIES

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Boycott Their Films & Goods

Enjoying Indian Hospitality, They Defame India, Says Subhas Bose

VIENNA (By Air Mail)

In giving his suggestions with regard to the lines of action that should be adopted by Indians to counter-act the vile propaganda against India carried on in America throught films and newspapers, Sj Subhas Chandra Bose, who has just returned from his tour in Switzerland and South Germany, writes:—

BOYCOTT THEM

While I was in Switzerland, I heard that questions had been put in the Assembly about the films "India Speaks" and "Bengali". I was particularly delighted to know that the Government of India was asked to take action through diplomatic representatives in countries where such abominable films were being shown. As a matter of fact there are two complementary lines of action open to us—firstly, diplomatic action and secondly, boycott of goods coming from cuntries producing such films, begining with boycott of films. This would imply in the present case boycott of American films in the first place, and then later on, boycott of American goods.

WHOSE MONEY AND WHOSE BRAINS?

In Geneva and then in Munich I found that the film "Bengali" was also being exhibited. What was especially striking was not the mere fact of exhibition but the magnificent arrangements made for advertising the film. Evidently, money was being spent on a colossal scale. The question therefore recurred to my mind at every stage—"whose money and whose brains are behind this sinister endeavour? It is not difficult to find an answer to this question.

CHINA AND BALKAN EXAMPLES

I have made enquiries in Vienna as to what steps would be taken by members of other nationalities in similar circumstances. This is what I have been able to gather. A film was once exhibited in Vienna in which Chinese Bandits were shown in action, displaying the Kuomintang Flag, which is the national flag of China. At once, a protest was lodged by the Chinese Ambassador. After some negotiations, a compromise was arrived at as follows: Before the film was shown it was announced in the cinema that the Chinese Government protested against the use of the National Flag in a film exhibiting bandits. The policy of the Chinese Government was the suppression of banditry and the representation was therefore misleading and mischievous. In another case in Vienna, a film made out of a work of Bernard Shaw was shown in which the Generals of a Balkan country were ridiculed. The students hailing from that country did not adopt a round about diplomatic procedure, but simply went to that cinema and stormed it. The police intervened to restore order but the next day the Viennese authorities banned the film.

ON PAR WITH "CANADA"

So far as India is concerned, we have no Embassy anywhere though Egypt, Iraq, Afghanistan have their Embassies—and even the Irish Free State. And so fa as the Indian students are concerned, their number is too small to be able to make any effective protest. The only alternative left to us is to put pressure on the Government of India so that they may resort to diplomatic action. In this connection, I would like to urge that without waiting for the attainment of Purna Swaraj, an agitation should be set in motion for the appointment of Indian Ministers at the important capitals of the world. If Canada can have a Minister in Washington, for representing Canadian interests, if Ireland can have a Minister in Berlin and also in Paris for representing Irish interests, why should not India have Ministers on the Continent and in America? Whatever may be the internal situation in India is concerned, India is on a par with Canada and the Irish Free State, because India is an original member of the League of Nations.

FANTASTIC STORIES

I should further point out for the information of my countrymen that films are not the only vehicles of propaganda against India, though they are the most powerful and the most mischievous. Besides films, there are books and journals. It may be difficult to control books, but it is easy in many countries to control newspapers and magazines. In countries like Germany, I found countries like Germany, the press is under the control of the Government. In 1933 when I visited Germany, I found that pro-Indian articles in the German Press had practically disappeared, because the Socialist and Liberal Press had been virtually suppressed and they had been mostly responsible for the pro-Indian articles. Nevertheless, anti-Indian articles were on the increase, due largely to a desire on the part of the National Socialists to placate England. I lodged a strong protest against this attitude on the part of German authorities. This was followed by protest from the Indian organisations in Munich and Berlin and from the Federation of Indian Students Abroad. The result was trat the German authorities replied that they would take necessary action in the matter. For some time, there was a change for he better. Recently, signs of anti-Indian propaganda in Germany are again visible in some places. I am giving here a typical example of anti-Indian propaganda. In 1933, a German journalist who had visited India the same year wrote in a Munich paper that she had 'seen' widows being burnt alive in India and also dead bodies lying uncared for in the streets of Bombay. If such stories appear in black and white and go uncontradicted—it becomes difficult for Indians to show their faces among civilized men and women. But papers publishing such fantastic and mischievous stories generally decline to publish contradictions.

FEEDING SNAKES WITH MILK!

In this connection I must say that in many cases those who defame India abroad have enjoyed Indian hospitality while in India. To give an example. A friend in Dresden (in Germany) wrote to me that a well-known Scandinavian of the name of Bengt Berg was showing some objectionable pictures about India in Dresden. This friend remonstrated with him, but the latter replied in a high-brow fashion that he did not care for his opnion because he had lived with Maharajas in India. I am afraid that in many cases our Maharajas can be found feeding snakes with milk—as the Indian proverb says.

EVEN IN SOVIET RUSSIA!

With regard to the film "Bengali" I have already addressed a letter to His Eminence the Archbishop of Vienna, who is leading a movement here for the purification of the film industry. I am afraid that His Eminence now finds himself in a difficult position for while this film brings Indians to ridicule and contempt, it glorifies Britain and British character. And the influence of Great Britain is all-pervading in Europe. Even in Soviet Russia, Communists have now to rise in acclamation when "God save the King" is sung in Moscow.—United Press.

B. I. S. N. STARTS RATE WAR

Agarwal S. N. Co; Appeals For Protection To Infant Industry

COMMERCE MEMBER URGED TO INTERVENE

RANGOON, April 27.

The Agrawal Company have sent the following telegram to the Commerce Member, Simla, and to the Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Delhi, today, protesting against the B.I.S.N. Company's sudden fare-reduction:

"The Agrawal Steam Navigation Company started recently the carrying of both passengers and cargo on the Rangoon-Calcutta line and fixed the deck fare at Rs. 10, the pre-war level, in response to a resolution passed at a public meeting on March 17.

"The B.I.S.N Company has now started a rate—war by reducing for one trip first from Rs 14 to Rs. 8 on the Calcutta-line only and hardly a week later reducing to Rs. 6 for subsequent three trips. It indiculously uneconomical, unfair and intending to kill the infant Indian Shipping concern. We solicit your intervention and protection."—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

AFGHANISTAN FORGES AHEAD

Wireless Installation Links All Provincial Capitals

LAST YEAR, AN ERA OF ACHIEVEMENTS

(The following is the second and concluding part of a summary of articles in the "Islah," of Kabul dealing with the work of various departments of the Afghan Government during the year ending March 1935.)

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

This Ministry controls, in Afghanistan, in addition to administration, Buildings, Roads, Municipalities and the Police. For the Police, an improved uniform has been adopted. Much has been done for the prisoners by provision of better clothing for winter and better, more hygienic jails. To every prison, "a Mullah" has been attached for the moral welfare of the convicts.

The report of the building department gives a lengthy list of "serais" hotels and garages, and new office buildings erected in various parts of the country and of restorations carried out in old structures. Among them, are the old bazars and markets of Terat, Mazar-i-Sharif and Girishk which have been reconstructed after demolishing. One of the buildings restored is the famous Ziarat of Khirqa Sharif at Qandhar. (The Robe of the Prophet is enshrined in this building and the shrine is one of the most notable sanctuaries of Central Asia). A notable feature of the restoration is the extensive use made of a semi-precious stone named "Sang-i-Shah Maqsudi" Extensive restorations are similarly reported to have been concluded in Balkh and Haibak, two ancient towns of great archaeological interest.

ROADS AND EXTENSIONS

A detailed list of new roads and extensions shows their number of roads to be 28, while the chief bridges number 18. The most important of them are:—(1) The Qiala Jadid Road, joining the Indian frontier with Qandhar along with its numerous big and small bridges has been completely rebuilt. (2) The Murghab, a large swift river which is not fordable in any season has been bridged. (This river is in the north of the country and flows into Russian territory) (3) A bridge has been built over the river Ghustan near Qandhar.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

These two national activities are under the control of one Ministry in Afghanistan and the 'Islah' devotes a long leading article to its work.

The most important development described is the grant of a complete monopoly for export of "Karakuli" skins to an Afghan trust for a period of 5 years commencing from March 1934. This move is stated to be in order to seek to stabilise the foreign price of "Karakuli" which is one of the major exports of the country. The "Isah" attributes the comparative steadiness of "Karakuli" prices in foreign markets to the working of this trust during the year.

Other interesting developments are the holding of an international trade exhibition at Kabul and the organisation by the Ministry of Commerce of a conference "to enlighten": Afghan merchants, about their problems and trade progress.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS.

Satisfactory progress in the construction of 6 agricultural bunds (dams) is described. One peculiarity of Afghanistan is the comparatively large number of old irrigation canals that have been destroyed or allowed to fall into disuse and so blocked. One of these the Nahr-i-Siraj of Jalalabad has been dug again, and opened to use during the year and work has been commenced in re-digging two other large canals in Qandhar and Badakhshan.

PROSPECTING FOR GOLD

A machine has been installed for the extraction of gold from gold-bearing sands and a seam of coal has been discovered near Lataband Pass, near Kabul.

NET WORK OF FACTORIES.

After giving brief notes about the work of the factories existing at the beginning of the year, the "Islah" reports that steps have been taken for the progress of factories under construction, namely ginning factory at Jablus-Sirraj, manufacture of woollen fabrics at Kandhar, factories for manufacturing paper and sugar at Jalalabad, Lapis Lazuli mine and other industries.

THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

The article in the "Islah" relating to the work of the Ministry of Justice concludes with the statement that the judicial affairs of the country are entrusted to officers chosen for their ability, honesty and piety; and decisions are given in accordance with the "Shariah"; hence complete order reigns in the land and there is perfect equity for all.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

This Ministry has adopted certain measures which may lead to far-reaching effects. The system of audit, it is stated, though was greatly improved as compared to past years was not free of defects, and the Financial Adviser to the Government of Afghanistan who had been studying the system made certain recommendations which were adopted as an experimental measure in the district of Logar.

A special course was organised at Kabul for training employees of the Audit and other departments in modern auditing.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

After giving the results of the 7 collegiate technical and secondary educational institutions which were in existence at the beginning of the year, the "Islah" gives a list of the new schools opened during the year. All these schools are situated in provincial and district centres and of the nine mentioned 5 are relegious, 3 primary and 1 is a secondary school at Qandhar. Besides that, writes the "Islah," in view of the progress made by the Faculty of Medicine of the growing Kabul University, the creation of a Faculty of Science, has been definitely decided upon and work commenced on the building of a suitable laboratory.

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

The chief progress made by this department is in opening 4 new dispensaries and an up to date dental clinic under foreign and indigenous dentists and the extension of training centre for midwifes and nurses at Kabul.

WIRELESS INSTALLATION

The past five years in Afghanistan have been remarkable for the attention paid to extension of modern means of communication and the year under review has been no exception. The most important of this year's improvements, stresses the "Islah" is the installation at Kabul and Herat of complete and up to date wireless stations and the inauguration of wireless telephonic service between the two centres. Another forward step of importance is the linking up of telephonic lines from Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif and Khanabad thus completing the first part of the Government's ambitious programme of telephonically joining all important places in Afghanistan with the capital and with each other. At present telephone lines join all provincial capitals and capitals of prefectures of the first grade. Foreign visitors, will however be more interested in the news that regular postal and passenger service between Kabul and Qandhar by Government motor-vans has been started.—A. P.

INSURANCE MEN WANTING AN AGENCY IN WHICH THEY CAN MAKE MONEY NOW SHOULD WRITE TO

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Ltd
APOLLO St. FORT, BOMBAY.

MUZAFFARNAGAR'S ... RESPONSE FOR JAMIA FUND

(From Our Correspondent)
DEOBAND, April 27

Dr. Zakir Hossain, Sheik-ul-Jamia concluded his tour of the Muzaffarnagar District to-day. Very keen interest was shown everywhere in the work of the Jamia. In a couple of days the district contributed more than the prescribed quota to the Jamia building fund.

Doctor Zakir Hossian left for Deoband on his way to Shahranpur.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN PRESIDENCY

For Week Ended April 20

In the presidency there were in all 64 attacks and 25 deaths from plague against 96-52 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Satara 31 attacks and 12 deaths against 23-18; Kaira 28-10 against 48-15; Kanara 3-1 against 9-7; Bijapur 1-1 against 8-6; Sholapur 0-1 against 4-3 and Dharwar 1-0 against 3-3.

CHOLERA

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 51 attacks and 29 deaths against 13 attacks and 8 deaths in the previous week. Bijapur district reported 32 attacks and 18 deaths against 7-2 in the previous week; Sholapur 18-10 against 5-5 and Ahmednagar 1-1 against nil.

SMALLPOX

Smallpox figures for the week are:—West Khandesh 488 attacks and 63 deaths; Nasik 293-48; Kanara 289-32; East Khandesh 209-40; Belgaum 191-20; Thana 135-4; Poona 105-36; Dharwar 98-19; Ratnagiri 83-2; Ahmedabad 79-34; Kaira 76-32; Ahmednagar 77-11; Satara 66-7; Kolaba 64-11; Surat 49-13; Broach 33-7; Sholapur 28-5; Bijapur 30-7; Panch Mahals 23-5; Hyderabad 50-21; Karachi 24-4; Dadu 1-0; Nawabshah 1-0 and Bombay City 115-59. Total 2,607 attacks and 480 deaths against 2,808-527 in the previous week.

Poona city reported 15 attacks and 13 deaths from smallpox against 16-11 in the previous week and Poona Cantonment 6-5.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Sixteen attacks and 8 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 21 attacks and 10 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad city reported 10 attacks and 6 deaths; Poona city 2-1; Bombay city 3-1 and Hyderabad District 1-0.

INFLUENZA

One death from influenza was reported from Bombay city during the week.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Lady Dastur Appreciates Work Of Dadar Branch

Lady Hormuzdiar Dastur presiding over the prize distribution of the Dadar Branch of the Women's Indian Association on Saturday evening expressed her appreciation of the work done during the year.

The association, started in March, 1927, has for its object the education of poor Parsi women and grown-up girls, residing in Dadar Parsi Colony and its vicinity, who cannot afford "to attend ordinary regular schools on account of their circumstances and aims at improving their condition so as to enable them to earn an honest livelihood through industry without losing their self-respect."

Patiala Asked To Restore ... Two Mosques To ... Musalmans

The latest issue of the "Munadi" contains a signed article by Khwaja Hasan Nizami in which he alleges that two mosques situated near the tomb of Hazrat Mujaddia at Sarhind, have been taken possession of by the Patiala Durbar and handed over to the Akalis. The Khwaja assures the Akalis that the fight for the restoraion of he mosques to the Musalmans is with the Maharaja and not with them and in this connection calls upon them to see that the mosque are restored to their rightful owners.

The Khwaja proposes to make it an all-India question if the Maharaja does not return the mosques.

Dispute Between Amran And Jamnagar Re-opened

(From Our Correspondent)
WADHWAN, April 26.

Yesterday Ratansingh—the Talukdar of Amran, passed Wadhwan from Bombay where he had gone to brief his case to the well-known firm of solicitors, Messrs. Little and Company. There is a long history behind this small estate comprising fifteen villages. In the year 1910 the Jagir was confiscated by the late Jam Saheb The Talukdars left their homes and settled down at Rajkot. With the help of the late Nawab Shaib of Junagadh they fought their case upto the final court of the Secretary of State who decided in their favour. But the decisions were not enforced. The talukdars on account of this delay made a move towards some amicable settlement. Late Jam Sahiba welcomed this gesture on the part of the talukdars and provided for their immediate need—the whole settlement was promised at the time of Silver Jubilee.

Little and Company sent a notice to the Jamnagar Durbar two days ago and the reply of the latter is keenly awaited.

Have You Noticed that

'NEPTUNE'
THE PREMIER BOMBAY LIFE OFFICE For POOR & MIDDLE CLASS of People

- Nearly 10,000 persons have taken the Neptune's Policy within the period of less than 3 years.
- 1935 is the Bonus year of the Company, and very bright result is expected in opinion of Mr. G. S. Marathey, M.A. A.I.A. Actuary.
- Every Policy-holder of Neptune is supplied with a free saving clock which saves the money and protects the Family.

For Agency terms & prospectus please write to:—

The NEPTUNE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Branches & Sub-Offices at:—

12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA. | Gandhi Road, AHMEDABAD. | 5, Serai Road, KARACHI. | Kitab Bld., Laxmi Rd., POONA. | Tilak Road, Mahal, NAGPUR.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.

S.S. Tokushima Maru, Agents N Y Kaisha, Capt. S Otobe, from Japan.

DEPARTURES

S.S. Mooltan, Agents M M & Co., Capt. G P Lydon, for Marseilles and London via Aden.

S.S. Lichtenfels, Agents L Edward, Capt. G J Zimmerman, for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen

S.S. Risaldar, Agents T M & Co., Capt. W J William, for Akyab.

S.S. Alavi, Agents T M & Co., Capt. J Barmith, for Jeddah via Aden.

S.S. Badapur, Agents Burma Shell Co., Capt. P Shaman, for Rangoon.

S.S. Tokushima Maru, Agents N Y Kaisha, Capt. S Olah, for Basra, via Bhavnagar and Karachi.

S.S. Jalaputra, Agents M M and Co., Capt. A Esmail for Marmagoa.

S.S. Chinkoa, Agents M M and Co, Capt. K E Mann, for Karachi via Verval.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 27.

S.S. Masula for London:—1000 bags masoor V Shivji; 490 bags mowra meal N J Shah; 2000 packets groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 1848 bags myrabollams J Moolchand and Co; 229 bags groundnut kernels R Ratilal and Co.

For Dunkirk:—64 bags mustard seed A Virji and Co:

For Havre:—192 bags mustard seed A Virji and Co; 67 bags niger seed Amin and Sons; 667 bags bags myrabollams P Mathadras & Co.

For Hull:—520 bags groundnut oil cakes K Prasad and Co; 1000 bags mahara meal A Dawer and Co.

For Antwerp:—100 bales hemp S Paramanand and Co; 125 bales hemp M Nessim.

S.S. City of Baroda for Barcelona:—580 bags linseed L Dreyfus; 430 bales cotton A H Diab.

For Boston:—54 bales skins Cox & King.

For Dunkirk:—1740 tons manganese ore S Syndicate.

For Philadelphia:—34 bales skins Cox and King.

S.S. Lichtenfels for Hamburg.—112 bales cotton waste R Palonji; 125 bales cassin D K Sonaghella; 100 bales hemp M Nissim.

For Antwerp:—150 bales hemp M Nessim.

For Osaka:—105 bales hides D Abraham and Son.

For New York:—100 bales cotton fly H E Bade and Sons.

For Gothenburg:—115 bales cotton fly V A Save.

S.S. City of Perth for Halifax:—325 bags groundnut kernels M Bhuta and Co.

For Montreal:—334 bags groundnut kernels A Virji and Co.

S.S. Sumali for Osaka:—150 bags scrap M G Abdulrazak.

For Shanghai:—800 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton Langley and Co.

S.S. Kidderpore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton B Harakchand; 300 bales cotton Katak and Co; 100 bales cotton A Khimji and Co.

S.S. Behar for London:—2000 packets groundnut cakes Dawoodbhoy; 134 bags sandalwood S Nawroji; 40 bags turmeric T S Thadani; 65 bags turmeric M Bhuta and Co.

For Marseilles:—433 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor and Co; 2560 bags groundnut kernels R Ratilal and Co.

S.S. Yohiko Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw K Shivji & Co; 350 bales cotton raw A Podar and Co.

S.S. Aden Maru for Kobe:—1035 bales cotton C Parekh and Co; 44 bales cotton A Khimji and Co; 500 bales cotton V Ladha and Co.

S.S. Toyamo Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton N Nagshi and Co.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton N Nagshi and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 27.

S.S. City of Canterbury, Agents K Nixon and Co., from Liverpool:—165 cases cotton goods; 20 kegs soda crystals; 400 cases caustic soda; 65 drums dyes; 54 cases boards; 116 pieces earthen ware; 265 cases hard ware; 125 cases railway goods; 47 drums selcate of soda; 35 casks iron ore; 356 bags machinery; 45 cases beer; 25 cases confectionery; 20 cases tyres and tubes; 345 cases glass bottles; 86 pieces cisterns; 25 cases chemicals; 125 cases provision; 55 cases whisky; 151 bundles G.C. sheets; 100 loose cement pipe; 335 bundles steel circles; 115 cases grease; 755 bundles steel sheets; 805 kegs paints.

From Manchester:—119 cases cotton goods; 157 cases machinery.

From Port Said:—1425 bales cotton.

S.S. Steel Age, Agents M M and Co., from New York:—45 bales cotton piecegoods; 75 cases auto parts! 73 cases soap; 73 drums lubricating oil; 43 cases medicines; 54 cases projectors; 555 pieces pipe; 644 bundles pipe; 72 cases motor cars.

From St. John:—219 loose hard ware.

From Philadelphia:—624 drums lubricating oil. 2500 bundles galvanised pipe.

From Galveston:—700 bales cotton; 922 slabs zinc.

I am convinced that Cooking is Easy WITH SOFT COKE

FREE FROM SMOKE SMELL & SOOT
The CHEAPEST & The BEST FUEL OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE
For PARTICULARS WRITE TO SECRETARY.
INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE 1, COUNCIL HOUSE ST. CALCUTTA

For Free Practical demonstration of Soft Coke at your place write to:—
Asst. SOFT COKE PROPAGANDA OFFICER-in-charge,
BOMBAY & SUBURBS 232, Hornby Rd., (York Bldg.) | POONA, 359, A Rasta Peth. | AHMEDABAD, Lal Darwaza. | RAJKOT, Vakil Harisankerpandya Bldg., Ginpara.

WHITE LEPROSY
GUARANTEED CURE.
Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi. "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

Sheffield Wednesday Wins F. A. Cup Final

WHOLE GAME PACKED WITH EXCITEMENT

93,000 Spectators Witness Thrilling Contest

LONDON, April 27.

At Wembly to-day Sheffield Wednesday won the F. A. Cup final, by defeating West Bromwich by 4 goals to 2.

At half-time the score was 1 goal each.

THRILLING GAME

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 27.

At the Wembley stadium in the presence of the Prince of Wales, Sheffield Wednesday beat West Bromwich Albion by four goals to two in the Cup Final.

It was one of the most thrilling games in memory

The whole game was packed with excitement starting with Wednesday's goal in the first minute's game and winning goals five minutes from time.

Wednesday's centre forward Palethorpe scored the first goal. Then, twenty minutes later Royes, Albion's outside left equalised before half time when the score stood 1/1.

In the sixty-ninth minute, Hooper, Wednesday's rightwinger scored but four minutes later, Sandford, Albion's inside right equalised.

Five minutes from time, Wednesday's leftwinger Rimmer who had gone inside left scored two fine goals due to Albions defensive errors.

DESERVED WIN.

Wednesday deserved to win. It was the steadier side, forwards combined better, well supported by constructive half-backs, particularly by Burrows and Millership contrasting with Albion whose passes were frequently erratic often intercepted, though opportunist forwards were dangerous near goal.

The outstanding players for Wednesday were tricky winger Rimmer, Starling and Palethorpe who were dashing and its leader Catlin who distinguished himself in duels with Glidden and Carter.

Prominent Albion players were left winger Boyes Sandford, W. G. Richardson and best half backs Trentham and Shaw who were sound till the closing minutes.

The official figures are: Attendance 93,204 and Receipts £24,856.

DETAILS OF PLAY.

After a couple of hours of community singing and band playing the Prince of Wales deputising for the King shook hands with the players. The weather was dull.

Wednesday won the toss and had the advantage of slight wind. After a couple of minutes of rather aimless play at both ends due mainly to nervousness. Sharp pushed through to Hooper and the latter squared the ball to Palethorpe who coolly shot past the goalie in the second minute. Shortly afterwards, Albion just failed to score when W. G. Richardson failed to get the ball under control.

Boyes broke away and centred to Edwards who passed to Glidden but though excellently placed Glidden struck Millership near the lefthand post.

A few moments later, Glidden beat the goalie and raced the ball but headed over.

The game was fast and exciting. Burrows miskicked outside the penalty area. Albion pressed hostly once at a time when every player except the goalie was in Wednesday's half.

BRILLIANT DRIBBLE.

Starling with a briliant dribble, beat three men but pushed the ball too far forward in goalmouth and Trentham cleared. It was a narrow squeak for Albion. Glidden raced to the other end and things looked dangerous but Catlin got his foot to the ball and conceded a fruitless corner. Albion were persistent and Murphy ran down and passed to Boyes who cut in with a shot from an oblique angle but Brown saved in the second attempt in melee.

Carter worked through and when blocked passed the ball on to Boyes who cut in and scored with a rasping leftfooter in the twentieth minute. Nibloe was just too late to block the shot and Albion deserved an equaliser.

MIDFIELD DUELS.

Boyes Sandford and Edwards raised cheers by beautiful triangular passing which ended in Boyes shooting the ball over.

A moment later, Boyes cut in and shot across the goal and Carter outstretched his leg almost on the goalline fraction too late. There was some excitement when freekick was given in the penalty area against the Albion goalie for carrying the ball but Albion managed to smuggle ball away. Then there was a series of midfield duels and team were evenly matched.

At half time the score was one all.

Wednesday had terrible luck when Hooper after a tricky duel with Trentham passed to Surtees who shot but Trentham recovered and flung himself on the ground and kicked the ball out overhead as it was crossing the goal line.

After a fine run by Rimmer goal-keeper fell in gathering a high shot from Surtees near the post. The ball bounced out of his hands, hit the post came back to his hands and he cleared. Then, after sustained and dangerous Albion attacks in which Carter, Glidden and Richardson were prominent Hopper strolling about in the middle gathered the ball from the rightwing and shot a grounder through the crowd of players and the ball went in. Play had then lasted 20th minutes in the second half.

THRILLING GAME.

West Bromwich retaliated hotly. Boyes, was quick at throwing and passed the ball on to Sandford who turned round and shot. It was a hard shot and the ball hit Nibloe's head and was diverted from goalie's reach. This goal was scored in the twenty-third minute. The game was now extremely thrilling and Wednesday attacked fiercely down middle. A shot from the right wing was saved full-length by Pearson but Palethorpe running up kicked the ball hard from Pearson's hands but just outside the post.

When hardpressed by Richardson, Nibloe foolishly passed across to Catlin. Richardson intercepted and raced through and missed a sitter from a few yards while there was only the goalie to beat. The play became end to end and then Glidden centred the ball and Boyes headed in.

Goalie scraped out the ball on the line and then Glidden missed from a sharp angle.

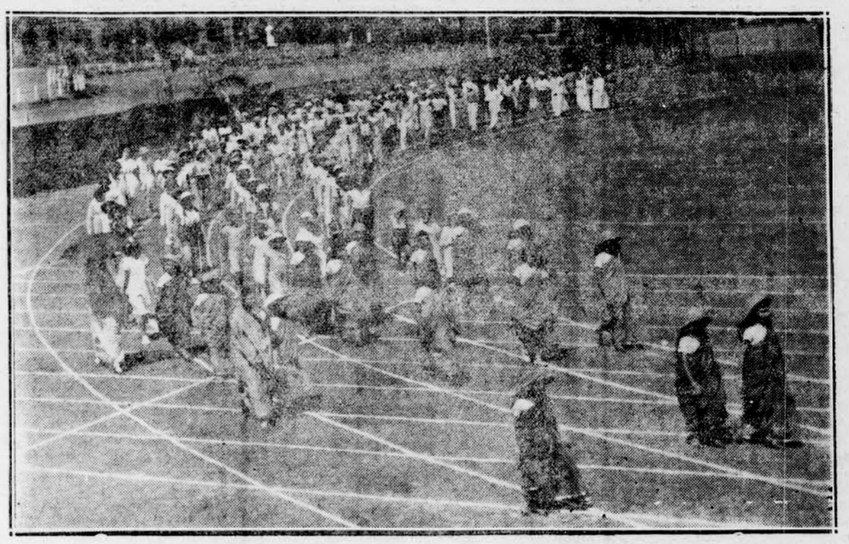
WEDNESDAY WINS.

After Albion, pressure of a big clearance found Albion defence spreadeagled. The goal-keeper made an illtimed runout and Parethorpe headed over his head just inside the post in the fortieth minute. Two minutes later another big clearance from Wednesday defender produced a similar situation and Hooper shot hard. The goal-keeper could not hold and the ball went out to Rimmer who netted easily.

The result was Wednesday won by four goals to two.

Castophene
Castor oil Chocolates
are equally good for
Children and Adults
Sweet Pleasant & Effective

Bombay Agents:— CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.



Silver Jubilee Olympic Games in Bombay: The women's day commenced on Saturday. Photo shows march past of the competitors at the Cooperage.

Tottenham Wins In Fine Style

Middlesbrough's Great Effort To Retain Its Status In First Division

LONDON, April 27.

It is a remarkable fact that when clubs are unable to avoid relegation they are victorious. This was emphasised by a fine win by Tottenham. Spurs played a scrappy game at first and then they became unusually extremely spirited and Bolan scored for them before half time.

On resumption, Nieuwenhuys equalised. After this, Willie Evans scored for Tottenham twice in quick succession while D Hunt completed rally.

Only 20,000 attended this match.

Middlesbrough made a great effort to retain its status in the first division. It was the better team and more thrustful in midfield. Yorston netted for them, but it was an offside goal. He netted again five minutes before the interval when the scoreboard showed 1/0.

On resumption Yorston nippy leader scored the second goal in eigth-third minute and Birkett netted the third shortly before the end.

LEICESTER IN FINE STYLE

Middlesbrough's companions in distress, Leicester began in fine style against champions but Beasley and Davidson scored with shots that could not be stopped within seven minutes.

In the first half itself, Beasley netted the third goal. Leicester made a thrilling revival and Maw and Dewis reduced lead when it was five minutes for half time when the score was 2/3.

On changeover, Arsenal had the mastery of the game but Leicester was gallant. Crayston, Arsenal's left half scored twice and Ritchie with a header completed tally.

CHELSEA DESERVE TO WIN

Chelsea deserved to win and their forwards had better combination.

In the first half, Bambrick scored for Chelsea and Heale for Manchester City. On resumption, Manchester scored through Tilson and Bambrick netter three goals for Chelsea.

Brentford to-day made certain of their second division championship, Scott performing a hattrick for them.

In the keymatch of the division between Bolton and West Ham both were fighting for promotion. The former were only one point behind West Ham with a match in hand. Though at half time the score was one all, on resumption Westwood the international player got victory for Bolton.

Charlton and Doncaster were certain in the respective divisions by their victories.—Reuter's Special.

Battens Arrives At Lyons

(Special Cable.)

LYONS, April 27.

Jean Batten arrived from Marseilles and encountered forty mile per hour headwind. She has decided to resume flight on Sunday.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, April 27.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa 0, Middlesbrough 3;
Chelsea 4, Manchester City 2;
Derby 1, Blackburn 1;
Huddersfield 2, Birmingham 2;
Leicester 3, Arsenal 5;
Preston 0, Leeds 2;
Sunderland 4, Portsmouth 1;
Tottenham 5, Liverpool 1;
Wolverhampton 2, stoke 1.

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley 3, Brentford 3;
Bolton 3, West Ham 1;
Bradford City 3, Hull 2;
Burnley 1, Norwich 0;
Manchester United 2, Bradford 0;
Notts County 1, Bury 2;
Oldham 3, Newcastle 2;
Port Vale 1, Fulham 1;
Sheffield United 2, Nottingham Forest 1;
Southampton 2, Blackpool 0;
Swansea 3, Plymouth 0.

THIRD DIVISION
(Southern Section.)

Aldershot 3, Newport 2;
Brighton 2, Bristol City 0;
Bristol Rovers 1, Clapton Orient 2;
Cardiff 5, Exeter 0;
Charlton 2, Gillingham 0;
Crystal Palace 3, Reading 1;
Queens Park Rangers 3, Northampton 1;
Southend 1, Coventry 1;
Swinton 2, Watford 1;
Torquay 1, Bournemouth 2.

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern Section.)

Chester 0, Lincoln 1;
Crewe 0, Rotherham 0;
Gateshead 1, Chesterfield 4;
Hartlepools 0, Halifax 3;
New Brighton 1, Rochdale 0;
Southport 4, Tranmere 0;
York 7, Carlisle 0.
Doncaster 4, Wrexham 1;
Stockport 0, Walsall 3.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
(First Division.)

Airdrieonians 3, Ayr 2;
Celtic 2, St. Mirren 1;
Dunfermline 1, Motherwell 0;
Hamilton 2, Rangers 1;
Hibernians 2, Dundee 1;
Kilmarnock 2, Albion 1;
Partick 2, Falkirk 2;
Queens Park 1, Aberdeen 1;
St. Johnstone 2, Hearts 2.
—Reuter's Special.

Championship Semi Final

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 27.

In the Championship semi-finals Swinton beat Salford by ten points to two and Warrington beat Wigan by nine points to nil.

Rugby Competition

LONDON, April 27.

In the final of the seven-a-side Rugby Competition Harlequins beat London, Welsh by ten points to three.—Reuter's Special.

IMPROVE HARIJANS' AMENITIES

Sardar's Reply To Allahabad Municipal Address

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

Replying to the welcome address presented to him by the Allahabad Municipal Board this morning, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel referring to the Municipal Board's grievance about the removal of the U. P. Secretariat to Lucknow said that they should not complain about it as the greatness of Allahabad still remained having as it does leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Purushottamdas Tandon.

Further the Congress office was also located at Allahabad.

Sardar Patel impressed on the Municipal Board its duty towards the Harijans in improving their amenities.—A.P.

SARASWATI MATH SAMSTHA

(From Our Correspondent)

KADDE (By Mail)

The Annual prize-distribution ceremony of the above institution was held at Kaddhe, a village six miles from Kamshet under the Presidentship of Prof. V G Kale.

The function began with a wrestling tournament of the students.

The institution has the ideal of rural uplift. The effect of its work in the past seven years was clearly seen when a suggestion that every villager should agree to work free, once a month for the upkeep of the village, was readily accepted by the villagers.

The programme for the next day commenced with sports. Even girls from the various villages took part in them.

The school children gave some recitals and some dialogues. The President then distributed the prizes. Prizes were given for proficiency in studies and games regularity in attendance and writing the best summary of portions read extempore.

The president in his speech commended the institution for its remarkable work and impressed upon the villagers, the need for unity among themselves. He also told them how without their co-operation. It would be impossible for the institution to carry on its work permanently.

This function came to a close with the 'National Song.'

Scottish League Scorers

LONDON, April 27.

The following scored in the respective matches in the Scottish League First Division:—

Airdrieonians: Watson Mcallister Hogg
Ayr: Mcgibbon Fleming
Celtic: H O'donnell Mcinally
St. Mirren: Latimer
Dunfermline: Dobson
Hamilton: Reid
Rangers: Smith
Hibernian: Black Anderson
Dundee: Coats
Kilmarnock: Beattie Williamson
Albion: Connor
Partick: Regan (twice)
Falkirk: Dawson Keys
Queens Park: Bremner
Aberdeen: Mills
St Johnstone: Massie (own goal) Beattie
Hearts: Mccullock (twice).—Reuter's Special.

Olympics Have Come To Stay

Despite Short Notice Fine Material Came Up, Says Sir Nowroji

SUCCESSFUL JUBILEE EVENTS TERMINATE ON SUNDAY

The Bombay Presidency Silver Jubilee Olympic Games for men, women and children which are being held during the whole week on the Cooperage in which about 300 competitors from several clubs and institutions of the City took part came to a successful termination on Sunday.

The various Men's Olympic events—track and field, 17 in number, were gone through with varied interest during the course of the afternoon on Sunday.

The running events, the 3,000 metres walk and the 3000 metres cycle-race created a great interest of which the latter two were won by R. G. Nair of the B. A. A. Club and B. Malcolm of the Malcolm Cycle Club.

J. J. Jameson and N. A. Priestly distinguished themselves in a number of events of the day.

There was a massed gymnastic display of feats during the interval by the South Kanara Physical Culture Institute under Prof. Seshappa.

OLYMPIC CEREMONY.

At the end, the closing Olympic ceremony was gone through by all the competitors forming a square on the field

TRIBUTE TO WORKERS.

Sir Nowroji Saklatvala after lowering the flag and declaring the close of the Olympic games, in his closing remarks said that considering the short time at their disposal and the short notice given to the competitors, "it speaks volumes to the credit of the Organising Commitee, Mr. S. K. Mukherjee (the Manager of the Events and Secretary of the B. Olympic Association) and the band of other workers." He congratulated the members of the Committee and said they deserve a silver medal if not a gold one.

Speaking about the events, he said, the Marathon Race and the 5 and 10 thousand metres run were very gruelling races taking a lot of time. But the competitors in the events proved that Bombay has got good material.

WANTED RUNNING TRACK.

He keenly felt the need of a proper running track and hoped that the proposed Stadium would soon materialise.

He congratulated the winners and also the loosers for the Olympic spirit in which they went through the races. He emphasised that the Olympic sports have come to stay in Bombay and will be held annually, and that the Bombay Presidency Olympic meeting for sending competitors to the All-India Olympic events in 1936, will be held early in January ensuing

OLIVE FOR MARATHON WINNER.

Lady Saklatvala distributed the medallions. Mr. R. Bhikku, the winner of the Marathon was crowned with the Olive. The Cycle Relayists of Poona-Bombay cycle race carrying H. E's message were also presented with individual medals.

At the end Sir and Lady Saklatwala were decorated with Silver and Bronze Medals in commemoration of the events.

With the playing of the band the function terminated.

RESULTS OF EVENTS IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY TOOK PLACE.

(1) THROWING THE DISCUS:
1st and 2nd A. H. Priestly and S. A. Megherian, Dist. 108 ft. 10 in.

(2) 200-METRE RUN:
B. H. Edwards and D. Lean, Time: 24 secs.

(3) 110-METRE HIGH HURDLES.
J. J. Jameson and P. Vaugan, 16-2.5 secs.

(4) RUNNING HIGH JUMP:
A. H. Priestly and S. J. Oliveira, 5 ft. 8 in.

(5) 100-METRE RUN:
B. H. Edwards and V. G. Allan, 11 secs.

(6) 200-METRE LOW HURDLES:
G. H. Jones and J. J. Jameson, 28 secs.

(7) POLE VAULT:
J. J. Jameson and P. Vaugan, 10 ft. 3 in.

Mr. Jameson beat his own previous Bombay record by 3 in.

(8) MEN'S PUTTING THE SHOT (16 lbs.)
A. H. Priestly and H. S. Lynn, 36 ft. 6-1/4 in.

Previous Bombay record broken by 2 ft. 5-1/4 in

(9) MEN'S 400-METRE RUN:
1st place: W. D. G. Lewis; 2nd place: B. H. Edwards and B. G. Gardner, 54-4/5 secs

(10) MEN'S THROWING THE JAVELIN:
A. H. Priestly and P. McDonnell, 151 ft. 4 in.

(11) MEN'S RUNNING BROAD JUMP.
M. Dique and J. J. Jameson, 20 ft. 10-1/2 in.

Previous Bombay record broken by 9-1/2 in.

(12) MEN'S 1500-METRE RUN.
L. N. K. Chanan Singh and T. V. R. Rao, 4 min. 31-1/5 secs.

When Chanan Singh finished at a dead-heat he drew loud cheers. He had distinguished himself in previous running events.

(13) MEN'S RUNNING HOP STEP AND JUMP
M Dique and G. L. Walsh, 42 ft. 1/2 in.

(14) MEN'S 3000-METRE WALK.
R. G. Nair and D. R. Master, 16 min. 10 secs.

(15) MEN'S 400-METRE SHUTTLE RELAY:
Unattached team (A) and B. B. & C. I. Railway, 48-2/5 secs.

(16) MEN'S 3000-METRE CYCLE RACE:
B. M. Malcolm (Malcolm Cycle Club) and J. B. Guard (B. B. & C. I. Rly.), 5 min. 33 secs.

(17) MEN'S 1600-METRE MEDLEY RELAY:
B. B. & C. I. Rly., 4 min. 12-2/5 secs.

Bridgend Beat Neath

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 27.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Aberavon 15, Llanelly 5;
Abertillery 3, Newport 3;
Bridgend 8, Neath 9;
Penarth 0, Cardiff 0.

Broughton Beat Dewsbury

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 27.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Broughton 32, Dewsbury 7;
Castleford 7, Bradford 8;
Huddersfield 35, Batley 16;
Hull Kingston 41, Bramley 0;
Wakefield 3, Liverpool 4.

MenMadeYoung

Vigour Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

EXCELLENT COMMERCIAL EDUCATION AT THE

BOMBAY INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE

(Affiliating, Esplanade High School Commerce Classes.)
Fresh Enrolments began for
ACCOUNTANCY, BANKING, SECRETARIAL PRACTICE
and other courses.
Attendance:—
MORNING & EVENING
HIGHLY QUALIFIED STAFF.
Call or Write for particulars:—
OFFICE:—10-30 to 6 p.m.
Albert Building, Hornby Road,
LECTURE ROOMS:—8 to 10-30 p.m.
Empire Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN BOMBAY UNDER SECTION 92 OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

DHANRAJ MILLS, LIMITED.

(Incorporated and Registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL: Rs. 15,00,000|- divided into 15,000 shares of Rs. 100|- each with power to increase.

ISSUED CAPITAL: 10,000 shares of Rs. 100|- each of which 4,000 shares are to be issued to Dhanrajgir Raja Narsingirji and credited as paid up in part payment of the price of assets purchased by the Company, 2,000 shares have been taken by the Directors and Promoters of the Company and the remaining 4,000 shares are offered for public subscription payable as follows:—

(a) Rs. 25|- per share on application.
(b) Rs. 25|- per share on allotment.
(c) The balance in calls as the Directors may determine not exceeding Rs. 25|- per call at intervals of not less than three months each.

DIRECTORS:

(1) DHANRAJGIR RAJA NARSINGIRJI,
Ex-Officio Chairman (of the firm of Raja Bahadur Narsingirjee Gyangirjee), Banker, Gyan Bag, Hyderabad (Deccan).

(2) MANEKLAL PREMCHAND ROYCHAND,
(of the firm of Premchand Roychand & Sons), Exchange Broker, "Premodyan," Love Lane, Bombay.

(3) MATHRADAS GOCULDAS,
Mill Manager, French Bridge, Chowpaty, Bombay.

(4) PRATAPGIR MAHARAJGIR GOSAVI,
Merchant, Dhanraj Mahal, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

(5) J. P. DASTUR,
(of the firm of Messrs Dastur & Co.), Solicitor, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

BANKERS:
The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

AUDITORS:
Messrs S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., 113, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS:
DHANRAJGIR RAJA NARSINGIRJI.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
SUN MILL ROAD, PAREL, BOMBAY.

1. This Company has been formed for the objects set out in the Memorandum of Association, including, 'inter alia', the acquisition and purchase from Dhanrajgir Raja Narsingirji of a piece of land in Bombay, situated at Parel, admeasuring about 35,000 square yards together with the Mill buildings and machinery thereon hereinafter referred to as 'the assets under sale' on the site of what was formerly known as Assur Virji Mills upon the terms and conditions contained in the Agreement of Sale dated the 27th day of February 1935 made between the said Dhanrajgir Raja Narsingirji hereinafter called the Vendor of the one part and Shapurji Pallonji Mistry, Narottam Mathradas Goculdas and Narayanrao Ramkrishna Soman as Promoters and Trustees of the Company of the other part.

2. Copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is printed at the foot of this Prospectus and forms part of it.

3. The Vendor purchased from the Trustees of the Debenture Holders of the Assur Virji Mills, Ltd., the said land and buildings and the Mill machinery and plant then on the premises described in the second schedule to the said Agreement of Sale at the price of Rs. 5 lakhs of which the sum of Rupees 1,25,000|- was allocated to the land and buildings and the sum of Rs. 3,75,000|- to the Mill machinery and plant. The Vendor has paid to the said Trustees of the Debenture Holders the said price of Rupees five lakhs.

4. Since the purchase of the said land and buildings and the Mill plant and machinery the Vendor has made improvements, repairs and additions to the same and the cost to the Vendor of the additional machinery and parts and of the alterations, repairs and improvements to the buildings is estimated at about Rs. 3,32,582|- upto the 15th day of February 1935. Particulars of the same are given in the said Agreement of Sale.

5. The Conveyance of the said land hereditaments and premises has not been executed in favour of the Vendor by the said Trustees of the Debenture Holders and the Vendor has agreed to obtain from the said Trustees a Conveyance in favour of the Company of the said land hereditaments and premises, the Vendor joining therein as a confirming party.

6. Under the said Agreement of Sale the Company has to pay to the Vendor as the price of the assets under sale a sum equivalent to the costs of the assets under sale to the Vendor together with interest at the rate of 6 p.c. per annum on all sums paid by him from the date of the respective payments. In determining the costs of the assets under sale to the Vendor the following items are to be included:—

(a) The said sum of Rs. 5 lakhs paid by the Vendor to the said Trustees as aforesaid;
(b) All sums of money spent by the Vendor upto 15th February 1935 or thereafter and all liabilities incurred by the Vendor upto the said date or thereafter, upto the completion of the sale under the said Agreement in the purchase of further machinery plant, parts, stores, goods, articles and things or in painting, whitewashing, repairing or making additions or improvements to the buildings on the said land or to the machinery or parts thereof or in starting or running the said Mill including wages of labourers, supervisers and workmen, skilled or unskilled.
(c) All legal and other costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Vendor upto the said date or thereafter in the purchase acquisition or improvement of the assets under sale or otherwise howsoever in connection therewith including the costs of the Conveyance to be executed by the said Trustees in favour of the Company and the stamp fees and registration charges thereof.

7. It has been agreed that the price of the assets under sale to be calculated as aforesaid should be paid to the Vendor partly by the issue and allotment to him of 4,000 shares of the face value of Rs. 4,00,000|- credited as fully paid up and that the balance should be paid to him in cash.

8. It will thus be seen that the Vendor is giving to the Company the assets under sale at the cost price without charging anything for goodwill or for profit except interest on moneys actually paid by him and that he is taking a very substantial part of the price in the shape of shares of the Company.

9. The number of shares fixed by the Articles of Association of the Company as the qualification of a Director is fifty and the remuneration of every Director has been fixed by the Articles at Rs. 50|- for every meeting attended by him. It is also provided that if any Director is called upon to perform extra services the Company is to remunerate the Director so doing either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Directors.

10. The names, descriptions and addresses of the Directors of the Company are as abovementioned.

11. The Managing Agent of the Company will be Dhanrajgir Raja Narsingirji and the partner or partners for the time being constituting any firm which the said Dhanrajgir Raja Narsingirji may form for the purpose of acting as Agents of the Company and the successors and assigns of such firm. The terms of the agency are contained in an Agreement which has been drafted a copy whereof has been annexed to the Articles of Association of the Company as also the said Agreement of Sale. The remuneration of the Agents has been fixed under the said Agreement at 3-1/2 p.c. of the gross sales of yarn and cloth and a sum of Rs. 1,000|- per month as office allowance. If any branches of the Company are opened it is provided that the Agents shall be paid the actual cost of office expenses at such branches. The employment of the agents has been fixed by the said Agreement for 50 years from the date of registration of the Company and also thereafter until they shall of their own free will resign.

12. The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment under the Articles of Association is 2,000 shares of the face value of Rs. 2 lakhs. As 2,000 shares have been already applied for by the Directors and Promoters of the Company, the Directors will proceed to allotment at once.

13. The amount payable on application for shares shall be Rs. 25|- per share and the amount payable on allotment shall be Rs. 25|- per share.

14. Out of the issued capital of Rs. 10,00,000|- divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100|- each 4,000 shares credited as fully paid up will be issued and allotted to the Vendor towards part payment of the purchase price as aforesaid. 2,000 shares have been taken up by the Directors and Promoters of the Company and the remaining 4,000 shares of Rs 4,00,000|- are offered to the public for subscription. The whole of the said 4,000 shares offered to the public have been underwritten by the Vendor and the Company has to pay to the Vendor an underwriting commission, thereon of 2 p.c., i.e., Rs. 8,000|-

15. The preliminary expenses are estimated to amount to about Rs. 25,000|- and will be paid by the Company.

16. No amount is payable to any promoter except as hereinbefore and hereinafter stated.

17. The following are the material contracts in which the Company is interested:—

(a) The Contract of Sale between the Vendor and the Trustees for the Assur Virji Mills, Ltd., contained in a letter of offer dated 5th September 1934 written to the Trustees for the Debenture Holders of the Assur Virji Mills, Ltd., by Messrs Kanga & Co., as attorneys for the Vendor and the letter of acceptance of the same date written to Messrs Kanga & Co., by Messrs Shastri & Co., attorneys for the Trustees for the Debenture Holders of the said Company.
(b) The Agreement of Sale dated the 27th day of February 1935 made between the Vendor of the one part and Shapurji Pallonji Mistry, Narottam Mathradas Goculdas and Narayanrao Ramkrishna Soman as promoters and trustees of the Company of the other part.
(c) The said contract between the Company and the Vendor appointing the Vendor Agent of the Company as aforesaid, copy of which Agreement is annexed to the Articles of Association of the Company.

18. The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the contracts mentioned in clause 17 above or copies thereof may be inspected at any reasonable time at the registered office of the Company at Sun Mill Road, Parel, Bombay, or at the office of Messrs Dastur and Co., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

19. The interests of the Directors and Promoters of the Company are as follows:—

(a) The Vendor is entitled to payment of the price as mentioned in clause 6 with interest and is to receive in part payment thereof 4,000 shares of the Company of the face value of Rs. 4,00,000|- credited as fully paid up. He is also as Agent of the Company entitled to the commission or remuneration of 3 1/2 p.c. on sales of cloth and yarn as aforesaid an office allowance of Rs. 1,000|- per month, and he is also entitled to receive an underwriting commission of Rs. 8,000|- as aforesaid.
(b) Mr. J. P. Dastur is a partner in the firm of Messrs Dastur & Co., Solicitors of the Company, who are entitled to payment of professional costs of work done or to be done in the purchase of the land buildings and machinery from the said Trustees and for work done or to be done in the promotion and registration of the Company and the preparation and completion of documents and agreements abovementioned and in carrying out the same.
(c) The Vendor intends to form a partnership firm for the purpose of acting as Agents of the Company consisting of himself, the said Mr. Narotamdas Mathradas Goculdas, son of Mr. Mathradas Goculdas who is a Director of the Company, and the said Shapurji Pallonji Mistry and Pratapgir Maharajgir Gosavi or one or more of them upon such terms as to period shares and other matters as the Vendor may decide, and if this is done, the said Narotam Mathradas Goculdas, Shapurji Pallonji Mistry and Pratapgir Maharajgir Gosavi or one or more of them as the case may be will be entitled to share in the commission, allowance and other monies payable to the Vendor under the said Agency Agreement.
(d) Under the said Agreement of Sale a lump sum of Rs 2,000|- is payable by the Company to Mr. Sudan Gopalrai Divetia, Secretary of the Vendor, as commission or brokerage for his exertions in bringing about the said Agreement.

20. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote in respect of each share held by him.

21. Application for shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, to be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company or the Company's Bankers, The Central Bank of India Ltd., and sent to the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of allotment monies. Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture. The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificate of the shares may not be complete and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

Dated this twenty-fourth day of April, 1935.

DHANRAJGIR RAJA NARSINGIRJI
MANEKLAL PREMCHAND ROYCHAND
by his Constituted Attorney
Sudan Gopairao Divatia
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS
PRATAPGIR MAHARAJGIRJI GOSAVI
J. P. DASTUR.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES

To,
THE DIRECTORS,
DHANRAJ MILLS LIMITED. BOMBAY.

Sirs,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers The Central Bank of India Ltd., the sum of Rs. being deposit of Rs. 25|- per share on shares of the abovenamed Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number of shares that may be allotted to me/us and to make further payments thereon in accordance with the Prospectus and I/we authorise you to register me/us as the holder of the said Shares.

Name in full _____
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss) _____
Address _____
Description _____
Signature _____
Date _____

DHANRAJ MILLS LTD.

Receipt (To be retained by the Applicant)

Received this day of 1935 from the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 25|- per share on application for shares in the above Company. Bombay 1935.

(N.B.—This receipt must be preserved for being exchanged for Share Certificate.)

Yogic Exercises For Women

Maternal Mortality Can Be Effectively Reduced And Happy Motherhood Ensured By Such Exercises, Says Swami Kuvalayananda.

At a meeting of the American Women's Club of Bombay held on 24th April, Swami Kuvalyananda of Kaivalya-dharma, Lonavla and Bombay, addressed the Club on "Yoga and Yogic Exercises for women." We publish below a summary of the Swami's talk on the occasion.

Practical Yoga may be defined as a system of exercises which may start either with the body or with the mind and which culminate in a stage where the individual soul becomes one with the infinite. Thus it will be seen that Yogic exercises have three aspects—physical, mental and spiritual. Leaders of Yogic thought are convinced that if a perfect psycho-physiological balance is attained and persistent efforts are made to maintain it, the human spirit ceases to be enslaved by the body and the mind. They are further convinced that the human spirit, thus freed from the thraldom of body and mind, realizes its boundless existence of infinite bliss. In the present talk the spiritual aspect of Yoga will not be touched, but an attempt will be made to see how Yoga tries to secure the psycho-physiological balance and how exercises prescribed by Yoga in this connection would help humanity in general and womanhood in particular.

INTERDEPENDENCE IN BODY AND MIND.

Ancient seers of Yoga firmly believed in the interaction of body and mind and their consequent interdependence upon each other. They came to the conclusion that a perfect psychological balance was impossible without a perfect physiological balance and 'vice versa'. It is, however, to be noted that even when the Yogins believe in the interaction of body and mind, they always hold that the influence exercised by the mind on the body is far more powerful than the influence of the body on the mind.

There are some cases on medical record where a complete change of personality has occurred as a result of bodily diseases. Even if these extreme cases are excluded, medical men almost every day get evidence to prove how powerfully body influences the mind. The pessimism and optimism respectively of patients with degenerated and regenerated thyyroid, the depressing emotions of fear, distress, despondency, despair etc., of the neurastenic people as a result of neurasthenic people as a result of the heavily constipated, are phenomena to be observed by a busy medical practitioner almost every day. The great scientist Dr. McCollum asserts that even mothers' love is dependent on and proportionate to manganese she takes in her diet to build her body.

MIND INFLUENCING BODY.

The influence of the mind on the body is, however, far greater than the influence of the body on the mind. The body is after all a machine. The motive power for operating this machine comes from the mind and especially from that faculty of the mind which is classed as emotions by psychologists. We shall first see what these emotions are and then try to find how they affect the body.

Love, anger, greed, infatuation, elation, hatred, jealousy, envy fear, disgust, distress, regret, remorse, despondency, despair, confidence, hope, shrame, pity, admiration, reverence, devotion, gratitude are all emotions. Emotions of high intensity that last only for a short time are called passions. Thus, when the emotion of anger becomes violent, the affected person flies into the 'passion of rage.' The 'emotion of disgust,' when intensified, develops into the 'passion of horror.' Most of us have 'moods.' They are emotions and differ from passions because of their longer duration and smaller intensity. When a mood becomes so habitual that it becomes a characteristic of an individual, it is called temperament. Now, although a few of us may be free from passions, every one of us has his own temperament and moods. Thus, none of us is entirely free from emotions. Our very being is in the grip of this faculty of our mind!

EFFECT OF ANGER AND FEAR.

Under the stress of anger and fear, the liver throws out large quantities of sugar into the blood stream and the suprarenal glands pour into the blood current abnormally large quantities of adrenalin. Prof. Naunyn states that after the bombardment of Strasburg in the year 1870 many cases of diabetes developed in consequence of the fear and anxiety brought about by it. During the world war, air-raids on England led to several cases of diarrhoea which was due to fear and which, therefore, came to be called air-raid diarrhoea.

Emotions affect sex glands also. Among males several instances can be found where worry led to impotence! Even religious fervour has its influence upon the body. An interesting case has been reported by Dr. Protti of Venice. The case is that of a lady whose heart region actually became luminous when her religious complex was at its highest. The Doctor could actually catch this luminocity in a cinema film under strictly controlled test conditions. Dr. Van de Velde has on record a case where even an organic change was brought about merely by mental working.

Up to now, we have referred to the effects of violent emotions upon the human body. Emotions that are less violent, although they do not immediately show any serious disturbances, surely have an injurious effect upon the different systems of the human organism. Dr. Volgyesi emphatically attributes the spread of neurosis in the civilized world to the intensity of emotions it is so largely developing.

ALL EMOTIONS NOT HARMFUL.

No one should run away with the impression that all emotions are harmful. There are particular emotions which exercise a healthy influence upon the nervous system. Hope and confidence which invariably enable a man to maintain an optimistic frame of mind always promote the health of the nerves. Joy and happiness kept within proper limits are of great help in building a healthy nervous system. Devotion to the Lord or in fact, to any principle of life that ensures mental peace, enables a person to maintain healthy and stable nerves.

These findings of modern sciences were known to the Yogic seers several centuries ago. These seers were thoroughly convinced about the interdependence of body and mind. Hence their code of exercises takes account of mind as well as of body. In fact, they were very anxious to see that there was perfect co-operation between body and mind, so that both of them worked harmoniously without causing the least disturbance to the human spirit.

EXERCISES FOR BALANCED PHYSIOLOGY.

Yogic seers were convinced that no physiological balance was possible unless and until the human organism not only took care of the 'internal metabolism,' but also kept itself in harmony with external environments. There are three external agents which constantly influence the internal metabolism. They are air, food and drink. Yogic code of hygiene insists upon healthy surroundings in general and upon healthy air, food and drink in particular. Yoga asks everyone to wash every day even the deepest parts of lungs with fresh air. The same thing is insisted upon in the case of the digestive tract. Thus any disturbance of the metabolic activity from external agents is carefully eliminated.

Physiologists have come to the conclusion that of all the organ systems working in the human body, the nervous and the endocrine systems are the most important. Yoga teaches excellent exercises for both these systems and thus ensures stable metabolism for the human body. It will be the thus clear that Yogic seers by taking care of the internal metabolism and bringing it in harmony with the external surroundings, have formulated a code of living that is calculated to ensure physiological balance in the human organism.

EXERCISES FOR BALANCED PSYCHOLOGY.

Leaders of Yogic thought were, however, far more anxious to secure balanced psychology than balanced physiology. They formulated a number of mental exercises towards this end. It has already been seen that emotions are the most powerful agents that disturb both the physiological and the psychological balance. The aim of the mental exercises is to sublimate the baser emotions into two of the healthiest and noblest of emotions, namely, love and devotion—love not only for humanity but for the whole biological kingdom, and devotion to Him who has created us in his infinite wisdom. This sublimation of emotions looks to be extremely difficult, but will be found much easier by those who faithfully follow the Yogic teachings which consist of rigid mental discipline and exercises in concentration.

When physiological and psychological balance is secured, psycho-physiological balance becomes automatically established. Yoga, however, teaches a particuar class of exercises which simultaneously train both body and mind and thus lead to the establishment of a balanced psycho-physiological condition. These are respiratory exercises formulated for the spiritual training of the students of Yoga. These exercises not only control the nervous mechanism of the human brain and the conscious working of the human mind, but they also fling open the subconscious world and thus going to the very root of emotions, firmly establish psycho-physiological balance. The efficacy of Yogic breathing has been recently acknowledged by the famous continental nerve specialist Dr. Volgyesi, in his publication 'A Message to the Neurolic World.'

YOGIC EXERCISES FOR WOMAN

Having taken a bird's eye view of the field of Yoga, we now proceed to see which Yogic exercises are particularly useful for women. Whatever the changes in our ideas about the status of women in the society and about the forms of marriage, etc., one thing remains certain. The duty of bearing children and educating infants will always fall upon women. They must, therefore, see that they are physically fit to discharge their first duty and mentally fit to perform the second.

In spite of the strenuous efforts of the medical scientists, maternal mortality remains high in almost all nations of the world. In India, it is simply alarming. In this unfortunate country, some 200,000 women die every year because of child bearing! Dr. Van de Velde who has made special study of sex efficiency, firmly holds the view that maternal mortality can be effectively reduced and happy motherhood based on sex efficiency, can be obtained, if women took to abdominal and pelvic exercises. Mrs. Hornibrook, who is anoter authority on exercises for females, holds a similar view. Sir Arbuthnot Lane and Sir Arthur Keith, who are eminent medical scientists of world-wide repufation, are also of opinion that women would be far more healthy than what they are to-day, if they took to abdominal and pelvic exercises.

A careful comparison of the abdominal and pelvic exercises as they are taught in the non-Yogic systems either in the East or West, and similar exercises as they are taught in Yoga, will convince any intelligent student that the Yogic exercises are superior to the non-Yogic exercises. Yogic exercises for these parts are so thorough-going that they not only educate every small muscle of these anatomical structures, but also take care of their nerve supply upon which their efficiency and health depend. If ladies take to abdominal and pelvic exercises as they are taught in Yoga, they will have made satisfactory arrangement for happy motherhood throughout their life.

EXERCISES FOR CHILDREN.

The duty of educating infants which falls upon women is the most responsible duty any individual is called upon to perform. The future of humanity depends upon the education of infants, because to-day's infants are to-morrow's citizens. The child as it grows may received its education in a number of universities, but impressions received by it in the home university of which the mother is the principal, continue to be so permanent, that they are rarely effaced afterwards.

Now if the mother has known the secret of psycho-physiological balance and imparts that secret to her child she will have ensured the child's happiness as much as human beings can control. Neuropathists are definitely coming to the conclusion that our happiness depends upon our ability to control our emotions. And as Yogic teachings hold the key to this emotional control, it is the duty of every mother to capture that key and hand it over to her children.

American women are known for their thirst for knowledge. They are wonderfully dynamic. The future of humanity largely lies in their hands. Yoga is the richest legacy left to humanity by ancient Aryans. Will not American women lay their hands upon this rich treasure and bring it to every door, so that peace and happiness may rule every home on the face of the earth!

PERFECT HEALTH!

Alembic Fruit Laxative works gently and thoroughly. Made from a reliable recipe, it has a likeable flavour and is non-habit-forming. So that it may be given to children without trouble or risk.

Alembic Fruit Laxative relieves constipation, for it helps the removal of waste products regularly and easily. Contains the juice and essence of many kinds of fruits. Hence its superiority to other similar laxatives. It builds up *Perfect Health.*

Alembic
FRUIT LAXATIVE
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY, LTD.
BOMBAY BARODA MADRAS

A
TRIUMPHANT
MARCH
in
NEW BUSINESS

YEAR				PAID FOR
1928	...	...	...	18,59,000
1929	...	...	...	36,37,000
1930	...	...	...	56,95,000
1931	...	...	...	68,74,500
1932	...	...	...	75,65,000
1933	...	...	...	1,29,17,000
1934	...	...	...	1,56,07,000

THE
BOMBAY MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
Born In 1871 & Going Strong.
Fort, BOMBTY.

The WONDER WATER of BUDAPEST

The best-known and most widely used Natural Aperient Water.

What you should know about "HUNYADI JANOS"

1. "HUNYADI JANOS" is derived from the natural Spring, and reaches the consumer in an absolutely natural state, just as bottled at the source; it is obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.
2. "HUNYADI JANOS" is not only an ideal aperient, but it has been recognised the world over for nearly 70 years as a remedy par excellence for many diseases; its remarkable curative effects have been tried with surprising results by millions of people in all walks of life, and it has received the glowing approbation of eminent doctors in all civilized countries.
3. "HUNYADI JANOS" does not gripe, and its use is not followed by any unpleasant or harmful after-effects. It does not weaken the internal organs, but produces a thorough evacuation, while at the same time restoring the normal functions of the bowels and of the whole digestive tract; the process of assimilation is thus assisted, followed by a buoyant feeling of well-being and a healthy appetite.
4. "HUNYADI JANOS", owing to its wonderful combination of mineral salts, is also a trustworthy preventive remedy, especially suitable for a cure at home. Its use does not necessitate any special diet, unless prescribed by the doctor for some reason.

It is best taken luke-warm early on an empty stomach, about half an hour before breakfast.

The foregoing statements are based on scientific investigation and practical experience of thousands of eminent doctors, who have expressed their favourable opinions in numerous testimonials on the excellent curative effects of "HUNYADI JANOS" Natural Aperient Water.

A NATURAL APERIENT At Your Service

Hunyadi Janos,
Proprietor: ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, BUDAPEST.
Agents:—
SORABJI HORMUSJI & Co.
Tel. No. 21761. 22, MANGALDAS ROAD, BOMBAY 2.

"Repression, No Remedy"

Mr. Saxena's Appeal To Bengal Govt. To Revise Their Policy

CALCUTTA (By Mail.)

Bengal is in the grip of severe repression to-day and it should be the duty of every public-spirited citizen to put an end to it and to stand by all those who have become innocent victims to it," said Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A. who was deputed to Bengal by the unofficial committee appointed by the Congress Party in the Assembly, to enquire into the administration of repressive laws in Bengal, in a statement to the "United Press" prior to his departure for Muzaffarpur.

IN VANGUARD OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Continuing Mr. Saxena said: "Having come in connection with a work which requires a little quiet handling to be able to yield any results I have scrupulously avoided pressing invitations from friends to make public speeches or even to issue press statements. But this being the first time I have come into intimate contact with Bengal, I feel it my duty briefly to state my impressions of the present situation in Bengal. I must begin by referring to the leading part Bengal has taken in the educational, social, political and economic advancement of India took stock of the present situation and as I said at Dinajpur, so far as India's fight for Swaraj is concerned, it may be said without exaggeration that Bengal has played the vanguard at many critical junctures in our struggle. When the rest of India became dejected and perplexed, Bengal provided new inspiration and fresh impetus. For me, it is a matter of sincere regret that at such a juncture today Bengal should not be able to play a similar role for obvious reasons.

"I must also make it clear that we have to realise once for all that terrorism, in every shape and form is detrimental to our struggle for freedom and has to go. Besides providing a handle to the authorities for greater repression it helps no body. Instead of enabling the people to acquire greater strength, it leaves them weaker bringing greater misery and hardship which cause reaction and demoralisation. In the interest of our future struggle I feel that it is imperative that every genuine Congressman should do his best to eradicate the evil from our body politic which is also diverting our attention from the real work.

APPEAL TO BENGAL GOVT.

"I would also like to make a few observations for the consideration of the Government of Bengal if my feeble voice may reach its mighty officials. Does it realise that it is never to the interest of the ordinary man to join the forces of disorder and further that no amount of agitation can lead to serious unrest unless it arises out of some grievance based on a sense of moral wrong? And again, does it know that such agitation has nowhere been crushed by repression, at the most, it may be driven underground adding materially to the existing sense of wrong? Does it not realise that the large number of persons, and their friends and relations, who are innocent but have become victims to its repressive policy, in many cases perhaps because of over enthusiasm of local officials are becoming more and more bitter against it? I think it is time that the Government of Bengal took stock of the present situation and thought whether time had not come for taking a turn."

Concluding Mr. Saxena said, "Our duty at this juncture is clear and we must be prepared to charge it even at the risk of being misunderstood by one party and of being suspected by the other." —United Press.

SCIENCE VERSUS RELIGION

Rationalist Youths Discuss Controversial Issue

A lively debate on whether science had done more for the progress of humanity than religion, was held under the joint auspices of the Rationalist Youth League and the Rationalist Association of India, at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, on Saturday.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, presided.

In moving the proposition, Mr S. A. Megherian, the speaker, said that the audience would surely have the general idea as to what was meant by religion and science, so that he would give the definition of progress only. Progress, he said, "was nothing else, but the desire of human beings to master time and space." Another factor in progress was included and that factor was pain, and this question of pain both religion and science have tried to solve.

"But, what terrible suffering," continued the speaker, "religion has caused in its search for human happiness?" The religion of to-day was nothing else, but a refined conglomeration of the superstitions of cavemen.

PROMISES OF RELIGION.

The speaker further said that science was based upon the finest courage—the courage which sacrificed without any desire of return. On the other hand, there was not a single religion in the world which did not say that whatever you do you will reap the reward seven or even tenfold. Therefore, the speaker contended science did more for the progress of humanity than religion.

Rev. Scott, opposing said that he did not defend anything and everything that was done in the name of religion. Nor was he an opponent of science, but he could show from citing the highest authorities on science itself, that a religious impulse was necessary for the genuine progress of mankind. In the words of Bertrand Russell, "the increase of science in itself is not sufficient to guarantee the general progress of humanity." He also pointed out that the British statesman Sir Stanley Baldwin himself had wished that aircraft were never invented. It was because science of this type, namely aircraft was beyond human control and therefore detrimental to the genuine progress of humanity.

WHAT RELIGION HAS DONE.

History had shown that there was many a religious man who had gladly and unselfishly suffered for the good of humanity. In India missionary institutions had done a great deal towards the progress of the country in particular, and humanity at large, facilitating not only the education of men, but also of women.

Even the great scientist, Mr. Thomas had admitted a few years before his death," said Rev. Scott, that it would be impossible for genuine progress to be effective as long as man was not spiritual.

Speaking for the proposition, Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil said that religion persuaded a certain section of the people who professed faith in it to believe certain things to be correct, whether these were true or untrue. The outlook of the scientific man was open to discover more truths and "he does not say the last thing in any matter." The speaker drew the attention of the audience to the reports appearing daily in the papers and said that not a single day passed by in India without a Hindu-Muslim clash somewhere. And this, he emphasized pointedly, is done all in the name of religion. Mr. Vakil concluded by saying that the scientific man was a super-realist.

LEAD OF PROPHETS.

Mr. Kavalekar, the next speaker, observed that there was no real conflict between religion and science and that they were one and the same things in olden times, having a common aim—the progress of humanity. He contended that progress lay in the simple and artistic development of human life and held that religion had made man more humble and humane. It was only when religion and not science dictated to politics that the world could attain peace. Humanity marched to progress not under the leadership of scientists, but under the leadership of such great prophets like Christ and Buddha.

The proposition was not put to vote.

RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY

European Representation On Celebration Committee

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

In accepting the membership of the Ramkrishna Centenary Celebrations Committee, Prof. Walther Ichubring of Hamburg University writes:—

"I have to thank you for the kind invitation dated 28th February to lend my name as one of the members of the General Committee. Nobody who is earnestly studying the various features of spiritual life and thought in your country will not be deeply impressed by the object of commemoration, Sri Ramkrishna being one of the foremost representatives of religious India in modern times. I have the pleasure to accept the membership of the Committee constituted in his honour to express my best wishes for an adequate realisation of your projects."

HAMBURG LADY'S MESSAGE

Mrs. Fran H. Fera, a distinguished lady of Hamburg, who is interested in Indian culture, and a great helper and friend of Indian students in Hamburg and Germany, writes:

"The kind letter of the 28th February reached me here in Italy and I hasten to reply that it is a great honour for me to become one of the members of the General Committee of the Ramkrishna Centenary. I only fear that the weight and the moral support of my name is too light for such a high matter.

"Let me thank you from my heart for the gift you gave me by asking me to become a member. The more I read about India and the more Indians I meet, the more I become interested and touched by the spiritual and cultural movements of your country. Therefore I accept the membership with a happy and grateful mind."

ROMAN LADY'S GREETINGS

Mrs. Gilella Muniva Craig, a distinguished lady of Rome, who is keenly interested in Indian civilisation, and Secretary of the Suffi Organisation, Rome, writes:—

"With pleasure I consent to your request about the Centenary of Ramkrishna—accepting the membership you speak of. J. E. Euci gave a beautiful lecture at the Lyceum Club on the subject, "The Great Mother" (Kali), and it was very much appreciated."—United Press.

BASIS OF REFORM

Raise Womanhood To Its Glory, Urges Agrawal Leader

Babu Moolchandra Agrawalla, Editor and Proprietor of the Daily Vishwamitra' Calcutta, presiding at the sixteenth Session of All-India Agrawal Conference at Jubbulpore pleaded very strongly for National solidarity, without which life will be simply miserable. All communities rich or poor residing in this country, should fully realize that they rise and fall with the rise and fall of the entire nation. There cannot be a safe place for any particular community, so long as the national fabric is in danger. Like so many rivers, various communities can contribute their share to the National Ocean, and commence organisation and rehabilitation from this point of view is certainly desirable. But if communal organisations breed exclusiveness, they will be a source of great danger to the nation. The President remarked—it behoves us all to think and act always in the national spirit. These Social and communal organisations should be the training-ground for Great patriotic deeds.

CREATE PUBLIC OPINION

Laying great emphasis on healthy public opinion in the direction of national advancement, the president appealed very strongly to create healthy public opinion, without which no social or national effort can ever succeed. All civilized countries in the world realize the great value of public opinion. In every atmosphere, international, national or social, this public opinion plays a great part and all our attempts at the eradication of our social evils are bound to fail, if healthy public opinion is not created.

PRISONERS IN HOMES

The president referred to the sad and gloomy picture of women who are called 'Griha Lakshmis' but who are in fact so many prisoners in our families with gold bangles in their hands instead of iron-fetters. They must live in pardah, they should not discard it, otherwise Social purity will disappear. Even highly educated gentlemen have pardah-ridden wives and they are not ashamed of this. All schemes of social reform are doomed to utter failure, so long as real co-operation from the gentle sex is not forthcoming. Female education has not spread and without female education, male education cannot and will not serve its purpose.

A BLOT ON SOCIETY

With the advancement of education among men, the question of dowry is becoming prominent. Educated sons are being put to auction and the highest bidder gets an educated groom for even a highly educated and accomplished bride. This is a blot, which should be immediately removed.

BASIS OF REFORM.

The question of widow-marriage has not yet found favour even with so-called educated men. When this question comes before them, they begin to talk of Shastras, but those Shastras are not remembered when an aged man of 55 wants to marry a girl of ten or twelve, who should in fact be his grand-daughter. The cry of 'Religion In Danger' is raised when child-widows are to be remarried, but that Religion is always safe, when an old man face to face with death, performs even his tenth or eleventh marriage with a minor girl. Religion must be crying in utter helplessness—please save me from my Protectors. Raise womanhood to its pristine glory and everything is achieved so far as social reforms are concerned.

MISUSE OF BOYCOTT.

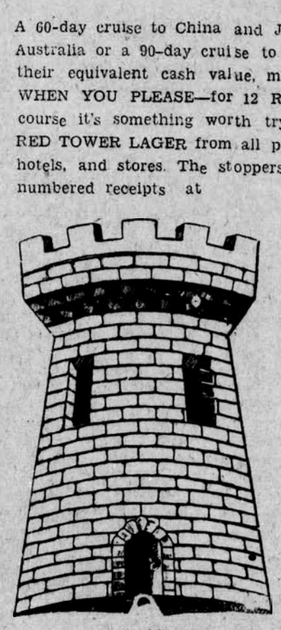
It was really a bad day for Hinduism, when the weapon of Social Boycott was given to selfish and indiscreet headmen of various castes. They used it so cruelly that Hindu Society suffered bitterly and millions of our kith and kin had to leave us. All Social vices and evils were nourished and healthy attempts at infusing new life into decaying society were frustrated by these narrow-minded headmen. We are to-day helpless and still this demon of Social Ostracisim is in our midst.

Young men have been socially boycotted because they openly drank water from the hands of a Harijan, but adulterous men visiting prostitutes have never been boycotted.

The president concluded with the remark:—"Country first and everything afterwards. Swadeshi and Swadeshi should be our motto."

a reminder . . .
THAT FOR ONLY
12
RED TOWER
stoppers
YOU MAY SAIL AWAY ON A 60-DAY CRUISE TO THE ORIENT!

A 60-day cruise to China and Japan, an 120-day cruise to Australia or a 90-day cruise to Ceylon—any of these, or their equivalent cash value, may be yours—TO TRAVEL WHEN YOU PLEASE—for 12 RED TOWER stoppers! Of course it's something worth trying for. You can obtain RED TOWER LAGER from all popular cafes, restaurants, hotels, and stores. The stoppers may be exchanged for numbered receipts at



THE ARMY & NAVY STORES, BOMBAY.
THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BOMBAY.
OR
The Agents,
INDIA INTERNATIONAL CO., Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

A copy of the full rules may also be obtained from the agents.

You are earnestly requested not to buy stoppers from Bar-Boys and Waiters.

Steel Beams
AND Other SECTIONAL MATERIALS
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
SOHRAB HOUSE, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENDURANCE
FOR YOUNG and OLD
Keep your lungs strong
And you will fight colds,
Get over the rigours of modern life.
And after effects of Pneumonia, Influenza, etc.
Take PULMOVIGOR and you can go up the Everest.
Made in France.
Per Bottle Rs. 2-12.

MALGHAM BROS.,
26, Custom House, Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 11, 1991.
Muslim: Mohurrum 25, 1353.
Parsi: Avan 25, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 0m.
High Tide: 20-00; 21-09.
Low Tide: 2-49; 14-56.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Concert in aid of Silver Jubilee Fund at Bombay Port Trust Sports Club, Thackersey House, Ballard Estate, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.

Results of Intermediate Examination in Science, University Building, 3 p.m.
Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of Silver Jubilee Fund by Boys' Gymkhana assisted by local amateurs (for children only), Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 2.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

B. B. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

B. P. C. MEETING

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at the Congress House to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ZOROASTER'S DISA CELEBRATION

Under the joint auspices of the Gatha Society and the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha Zoroaster's Disa celebration will be observed to-morrow (Tuesday) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDOYASNAN SABHA.

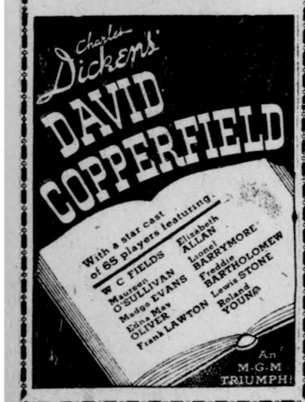
Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode will speak on "The Object of Human Life."

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL

To-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. the annual prize distribution of the English Teaching School will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall. Mr. A. F. Coelho will preside and Mrs. Coelho will distribute the prizes.

2nd Demand Week!
THE CAPITOL
DAILY 3 SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EDDIE CANTOR

in SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S production of
KID MILLIONS
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS
PARTLY FILMED IN
Technicolour!
SEVERAL SONGS!

2nd Triumphant Week!
THE REGAL
DAILY 3 SHOWS AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.


DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"David Copperfield". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Kid Millions." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"42nd Street". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Limehouse Blues." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Kentucky Kernels." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Barrister's Wife." Time as usual
GLOBE—"Insaf-ki-Tope." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Diplomaniacs." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Barrets of Wimpole Street," Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Viva Villa." Dhobi Talao. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. (Marathi records).
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
5-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Recorded Hits.
6-30 p.m. Talk for Ladies: Fashion Talk No. 3. Miss Champavati Ketkar, G.A. This is third talk in this series. Miss Ketkar will talk this evening in Marathi on "Food and Furbelows."
7 p.m. Light Music. Sonibai Mulgaoker.
8 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana by Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
8-10 p.m. Talk: "The Forests of Travancore" by Kanji Dwarkadas.
8-30 p.m. European Programme: Empire Relay.
9-0 p.m. Time Signal: Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
9-20 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m. The V.U.B. Quintet.
10 p.m. (Leader: Dominic Pereira) SB and the Aeolian Male Voice Quartet.
11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra.
8-15 p.m. "Meet the Detectives of Fiction." "Meet Carter and Bell." Presented by their creator, E. R. Punshon.
8-30 p.m. The Hungaria Gipsy Band, conducted by George Garay. Relayed from the Hungaria Restaurant, London.
9-00 p.m. Speeches on the occasion of the Royal Empire Society Luncheon to the South African touring team. The Chairman, the Right Hon. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., will propose the health of the guests, and H. F. Wade, Captain of the South African cricket team, will respond. Relayed from the Hotel Victoria, London.
9-20 p.m. The Scottish C.W.S. Band. Conductor, George Hawkins. Peggy Dow (Contralto).
9-45 p.m. The Victor Olof Sextet.
10 p.m. The News and Sports Results.
10-20 p.m. The Victor Olof Sextet (contd.)
10-30 p.m. Close down.

HINDI CLASS IN CONGRESS HOUSE

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:—

The Hindi Class at the Congress House is regularly held every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday between 7 and 8 in the evening. No less than 40 students attend the class regularly. Mr. Gajendranath Sherman, a member of the B. P. C. C. conducts the class from the very beginning. A syllabus of instructions has been drawn and is being followed in the class. Those desirous of joining the class should do so immediately not to miss any part of the syllabus.

Bandra Congress Committee

The annual general meeting of the Bandra Village Congress Committee was held on Thursday the 25th instant at Mr. S. S. Naik's Bungalow at 9 p.m. to elect office-bearers for the year 1935-36. Mr. S. S. Naik was in the Chair.

The following are the office-bearers duly elected:

President:—Sjt. S. S. Naik.
Treasurer:—Sjt. Kassamalli A. Shariff.
Joint Honorary Secretaries: Sjt. S. G. Joshi and V. G. Badkar.

Sjt. S. S. Naik has been elected a representative on the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee.

Uplift Of Harijans Is Uplift Of Hindus

Govts. Are Timid In Handling Problem, Says Joshi

Suburban Conference Urges Amelioration Of Condition Of So-Called "Untouchables"

"Provincial Governments are still timid and the reactionary elements in the local bodies are powerful. Vigorous and organised efforts must be made in Provincial Councils to put pressure upon Governments and public opinion must be roused to defeat the reactionary elements in the local bodies.

"Legislative efforts to abolish untouchability have so far failed but they must be renewed and continued," declared Mr. N. M. Joshi, presiding over the Bombay Suburban Harijan Conference, held at Vile Parle, on Sunday afternoon.

Need Of Bold Policy

Mr. Joshi urged a bold policy on the part of the Government for the amelioration of the conditions of the Harijans. If sufficient money were not available in the provincial budgets, he suggested taxation with the approval of the Legislatures for this specific purposes.

The Bombay Suburban District Harijan Conference met on Sunday afternoon at the Upnagar Chhavni Vile Parle with Mr. N M Joshi, M L A., in the chair.

Harijan delegates from all the suburban areas upto Borivli and Kurla attended the gathering.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

Mr. G R Desai, Chairman of the Reception Committee, observed that the importance of eradicating untouchability could be realised when Mahatma Gandhi himself offered his life on this issue and went on a fast until the rights of the Harijans were recognised. At present, there was considerable awakening in the country regarding the removal of untouchability. That was not enough observed the speaker. At present, the plight of the Harijans was deplorable from many aspects.

Their economic life needed improvement. Their sense of hygiene required development and it was the duty of those who were better off to bring about improvement in the condition of the Harijans.

Mr. N. M. Joshi in the course of his presidential address said:—

PART OF NATIONAL POLITICS.

Mahatma Gandhi gave the greatest impetus to the movement by making it a part of national politics. Dr. Ambedkar added strength by his natural and vigorous leadership. The Harijan Seva Sangh had now consolidated and unified the constructive efforts.

URGENT NEED.

On the practical side the results are very encouraging. The untouchability has lost its vigour though more so in towns than in villages but even in villages the progress is remarkable. Unfortunately provincial Governments are still timid and the reactionary elements in local bodies are powerful. Vigorous and organised efforts must be made in provincial Councils to put pressure upon Governments and public opinion must be roused to defeat the reactionary elements in local bodies. Legislative efforts to abolish untouchability have so far failed but they must be renewed and continued.

NEEDED BOLD POLICY

But Mr. Joshi thought that there was greater safety in making vigorous efforts in securing the recognition of the right of the Harijans for the common use of all public schools and walls and at the same time, not opposing the provision of separate facilities. The real defect of the policy regarding the education of the Harijans was that the efforts made by Governments were halting. The amounts spent for the education of the Harijans were meagre compared to the need. A bold policy was necessary. The amounts spent on the education of the Harijans must be increased tenfold. The Harijan Seva Sangh should prepare and work out details of bold schemes for the education of the Harijans in all provinces and get them approved by the Provincial Legislatures.

CREATE HARIJAN LEADERS

It might be found impracticable to find money to finance large schemes out of ordinary Revenues and Legislative Councils should be persuaded to express their approval for special taxation to raise sufficient money for the purpose. To spend money even out of loans might be justified as a special case. If New Delhi could be built out of loans as a special case, the education of the Harijans could be financed out of loans for a definite period as a special case. New Delhi could not have added to national efficiency as much as the education of the Harijans would. When sufficient money was made available the policy of giving adequate scholarships initiated by Dr. Paranjpye but mutilated by his successors should be undertaken on a huge scale. Every Harijan child completing primary course should be enabled to join the secondary course and every Harijan child completing the secondary course should be enabled to enter the University. If this bold policy was to be continued for a period of 20 years the Harijan community would be supplied with an adequate number of natural leaders whose influence, exercised in hundred different ways, would sweep away the curse of untouchability.

LAND PROBLEM

Simultaneously there must be efforts made for the economic uplift of this community. Harijan community in villages had lost the ownership of land in most cases. The law for the compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes should be used to give them back their lands with public funds. Efforts must also be directed to give the Harijan youth industrial education and where they wished to stick to their hereditary occupations, to help them to follow those occupations on modern lines. Special measures were necessary to tackle the problem of the Bhangi community. Their remuneration for the work should be so increased that people would gradually learn self-help in keeping their conservancies clean.

POONA PACT

As regards the representation of the Harijan community in the Legislatures and in Statutory Local Bodies, acceptance of the Poona Pact would end the controversial issue and the community would be satisfied.

INSPIRING WORK

The work of removal of untouchability is extremely difficult involving as it does the eradication of age-long prejudices, customs, practices and habits and the workers in the movement must keep a stout heart and not easily yield to pessimism. The difficulty of the problem ought to inspire one to undertake bold, vigorous and constructive work in a pure spirit of service to the community. The uplift of the Harijan will clear the path for the uplift of the Hindu community."

Mr. Dhan Prasad Munshi, Secretary of the Reception Committee, gave a detailed account of the economic and social conditions of the Harijans living in the Suburbs. In a majority of the suburban areas, the Harijans lived as unskilled labourers, scavengers or coolies. Their condition needed amelioration.

HARIJAN PANCHAYAT

By a resolution the Conference urged for the formation of Panchayats, which would administer the affairs of the Harijans for their welfare and in their interests.

Another resolution moved by Mr. Vaikunt L. Mehta urged for the formation of Co-operative Societies for the benefit of Harijans as they were at present victims of low earning and heavy borrowing was unanimously passed.

TEMPLE ENTRY.

Mr. B. G. Kher moved that the public should support and encourage the Temple-Entry campaign by admitting Harijans into Hindu temples, for though caste Hindus realised the need for throwing open temples to Harijans there should be greater support for the campaign.

The resolution was adopted.

Another resolution urged upon the Government to enforce the Labour Act, for Harijan women, by which pregnant women could obtain leave for 3 months under the Act.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Congress And National Guards

The General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. appealed to the citizens of Bombay to enrol themselves as Congress members and deplored the fact that this year's number of members had been only 12,000 while it had been the proud privilege of the city to top the list as the province which had enrolled the largest number of Congress members in the country. He felt that though the people were ready to become Congress members, there were not enough number of workers or disciplined volunteers to carry on the work of enrolment. This brings to the forefront the question of having a disciplined and well-organised Volunteer Corps which would carry out the work of the Congress in the city. At least for the past year or two the Congress has been feeling the necessity of an Organised Volunteer Corps. Recently a Volunteer Corps called the Bombay National Guards has been started with the main object of carrying on national work. Their main aim is national service and enrolment of Congress members is undoubtedly a national service. There can be little doubt that the National Guards will seriously undertake the work of enrolling Congress members and before the end of May achieve the cherished object of once again Bombay topping the list as far as Congress membership is concerned.

Radio Amateurs' League

It was announced the other day in these columns that a Radio Amateurs' League was being established in Bombay. In view of the increasing popularity of the radio in Bombay the advent of such an organization cannot be regarded as being too soon. A few youthful enthusiasts under the guidance of Mr. D. R. D. Wadia, have taken the initiative in the matter and the inaugural meeting of the League will be held in the Bombay Broadcasting Studio on 1st of May and the proceedings will be broadcast from the Studio. One of the activities of the League will be the publication of a monthly magazine dealing with radio. The first number will be issued in June. Radio Fans wishing to join the League should communicate with the Hon. Secretary whose address is Satya Sadan, Santa Cruz.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TREMINUS

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Punjab Mail	10 45
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	13 55
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 10
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 15
Poona Fast Passenger	11 50
Madras Express	13 55
Poona Mail	15 50
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 50
Punjab Mail	18 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 45
Madras Mail	22 00
Nagpur Express	22 10
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

	Arrivals. H. M
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	7 00
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 40
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 30
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail (on Saturdays)	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 20
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central	
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 25
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 30
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 45
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	H. M.
*On Saturday only Passengers going to Europe	8 50

SEPARATION OF ORISSA

To Be Made In First Week Of May?

PATNA, April 28.

The "Searchlight" understands that it is more than likely that the announcement of the separation of Orissa may be made in the near future, not unlikely May 6, and that the new province is likely to start career about the beginning of the next financial year.

The report is yet unconfirmed, but not altogether impossible.—United Press.

SARDAR OPENS READING ROOM

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel visited the 'Swaraj Bhuvan' this afternoon and declared open a public reading room.—A. P.

INDIAN RADIO AMATEURS' LEAGUE

To Be Inaugurated In Bombay

Some months back a suggestion to form a Radio Amateurs' League was made in several daily papers and magazines of Bombay. This desire of the amateur has now taken definite shape in the formation of "The Indian Radio Amateurs' League" in the city of Bombay under the presidency of Mr. D. R. D. Wadia.

The 1st of May will witness the inauguration of the League when Mr. C. B. Sethna will declare the League open and the proceedings of inaugural meeting will be broadcast from the Bombay Broadcasting Station Studio on 31.36 and 350.9 meters simultaneously at 10 p.m. (S. T.).

The object of the League is to foster and promote interest in the radio communication and to unite the radio enthusiasts all over the country into one fraternal institution.

VICTORIAMEN'S GRIEVANCES

Since some time past the Bombay Victoriamen's Union has been revived by its old Secretary having returned from Meerut. The Union has been registered and a long list of grievances of the victoria drivers was submitted to the Police Chief, among which the following were the principal:—

(1) The driver should be free to ply any vehicle and not be the slave of some particular owner—in short to have a General License; (2) The veterinary doctor should be an independent man. (3) For one charge both the owner and driver are punished (which should not be the case). (4) The feeding charges in the hospital should be reduced (5) There should be stands given to victoria drivers in Fort area. (6) The Police authorities treat the victoria drivers as if they were all bad characters. (7) The Hon. Magistrates fine the victoria drivers doubly if they do not plead guilty and offer defence and singly if they admit reasonably or unreasonably to be guilty. (8) The Hony. Magistrates are guided by court interpreters and (9) There should be one Traffic Court for all vehicular traffic.

To this, after long discussion the Police authorities have replied agreeing to remedy certain grievances, while rejecting the other proposals.

The Union now proposes to move further in the matter and have intimated to that effect to the Police Commissioner.

ALL-FAITHS' JUBILEE SERVICE

The Hon. Secretary of the World Fellowship of Faiths writes:—

It is proposed to hold a joint Jubilee Service of all faiths on Monday morning at 8 o'clock on the 6th May 1935 in commemoration of Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties, the King and Queen. A meeting of leaders of all faiths who wish to participate in it are requested to be present to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House Office to make arrangements and fix the programme of the day.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING

RAMNAD, April 27.

Two brothers were killed by lightning while ploughing a field in their village near Kamuthi, which has suffered heavily following a recent hailstorm.—A. P.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

EVERY CROOKED STREET LEADS STRAIGHT TO EXCITING ADVENTURE!
... in the shadowy heart of London's notorious half-world!
Adolph Zukor presents
"LIMEHOUSE BLUES"
A Paramount Picture with
GEORGE RAFT
JEAN PARKER
ANNA MAY WONG
KENT TAYLOR
Also POPEYE CARTOON

MINERVA
TALKIES, Lamington Road
DAILY at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
GLORIOUS 3RD WEEK!
PRABHAT'S New Jewel Picture
'CHANDRASENA'
A Golden Legend from "Ramayana"
चन्द्रसेना
Featuring:—
NALINI TARKHAD, SURESHBABU, RAJANEE.
SEE
The wonderful SPECTACULAR SETTINGS of the "Patala-Lok" UNDERWORLD
NOTE:—There will be a SPECIAL SHOW of
CHANDIDAS
at the MINERVA TALKIES
in aid of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund
on TUESDAY, 30th at 3 p.m.
EVERY SHOW CROWDED!
Direction:
Western India Theatres, Ltd.

PRABHAT'S RECORD-BREAKING Epic Jewel
"AMRIT MANTHAN"
now running for the
29th
AND
FINAL Week
Remember—it is
YOUR LAST CHANCE
to see this greatest picture!
Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 & 10 p.m.
KRISHNA
TALKIES, Dubash Theatre.

Telephone No. 22855, Post Box No. 523. Telegrams "Chronicle." Registered No. B-1088.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1935

IN DEFENCE OF CONGRESS

Mr. Bhulabhai's presidential speech at the Bombay Suburban District Political Conference, held at Vile Parle on Saturday, is an able defence of the present position of the Congress and in particular of the Congress Party's policy in the Legislative Assembly, though it was marked by an inadequate appreciation of Socialist thought and its influence on the Congress. All will agree with him that Gandhiji's methods of Non-co-operation and Satyagraha have revolutionised the Congress and the country. If any proof is needed of this fact, it is in the fact, emphasised by him, that "it took three years to suppress temporarily the movement by application of force and at one stage, it was actually postponed by a truce between the Government and the leaders of the people." It is not, however, only by its influence on Government that the value of the Gandhian movement is to be estimated. For, Mr. Desai points out:

"The movement notwithstanding the physical suppression has left the country with the legacy of a strong moral foundation of the conviction and utility of these two new forces in the attainment of freedom. The next gain in the last struggle was the faith which the people acquired in themselves and their efforts to gain their objective." It does not require much political insight or prescience to be able to say that a movement like this, "the first concentrated struggle for Freedom waged by India since its conquest by Great Britain," must inevitably lead to success.

Was It An Empty Slogan?

Mr. Desai stated the plain truth when he went on to observe that the success of the Congress at the last Assembly election was due not merely to the country's approval of the Congress programme but also to the direct results of the Satyagraha struggle. These results undoubtedly helped the Congress Party even inside the Assembly itself. The question then arises whether, in view of so many favourable circumstances, the Congress policy in the Assembly was firm enough. We agree with Mr. Desai that the policy has not compromised any principle of the Congress. But his explanation of the absence of any reference in the Assembly to the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly is hardly reassuring. For, while he concedes that the demand will remain as part of the Congress programme in general, he says with regard to "the propriety of its being brought before the Assembly on the present occasion":

"When the Congress had developed sufficient pressure to bring upon the Government so as to make it react to popular demands, then would be the time, he felt, to adopt the demand for a Constituent Assembly, almost with certain results of its success. To convene the Constituent Assembly, whose drafted Constitution it would be the duty of Parliament to implement, would be the true process of holding a Constituent Assembly, as understood in International Law. Its omission was due to the fact that it was considered that it should be brought in, as a special measure on the appropriate occasion."

This means that there is little or no chance of the demand for a Constituent Assembly being made in the Assembly at its next session or indeed at any session of the present Assembly, though we are graciously assured that it will be made on an "appropriate occasion." This is an amazing position to be taken up by the accredited leader of the Congress Party. The summoning of a Constituent Assembly was a clear election issue. Was it then thought that the demand would be made, not in the present Assembly, but at some time in the future when the Congress would be strong enough to compel Government to accept at once its demand? What the public believed was that, whenever the actual summoning of the Constituent Assembly might take place, the Congress demand for one, as for Poorna Swaraj, would forthwith be stated on the floor of the Assembly. If Mr. Desai's view had been stated at the A. I. C. C. meeting, we are sure, it would have been immediately repudiated by a clear majority. It is necessary now for the Congress President or the Working Committee to state the Congress position on this subject unequivocally. Our own view is that, whatever may be the present position of the Congress and the chance of Government yielding to any of its demands, the demand for a Constituent Assembly must be made immediately in the Assembly. Else the election slogan about this would be regarded as an empty one.

Plea For Unity

While we do not share much of the Socialists' criticism of Congress leadership, especially in respect of work in the Assembly, and disapprove of the manner in which this criticism is sometimes expressed, we cannot help saying that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's speech shows poor appreciation of the part being played by the Socialists in the Congress. About the application of any Socialist principle he would wait complacently till a radical change took place in human nature. He says:

"Socialism and Communism, to be a stable basis of Society, could come into existence only with a radical change in human nature, and in particular the tendency of human mind to put forth the best so that the gain might be appropriated by him and that instinct was to be supplanted by a new order, when man would put forward his best, in order that Society might gain its result."

It is obvious that the full and lasting triumph of Socialism will be be possible only when human nature is radically changed. But it is essential that the people should be told what Swaraj will mean for them and only earnest struggle even from now for such applications of Socialistic principles as are immediately practicable will bring about the change in human nature, and not mere passive waiting for it. Dr. Chandulal Desai, who is not himself a Socialist, showed, in his speech at the Flag hoisting ceremony at the Congress House on Sunday, a better and more correct appreciation of Socialism and its value to the Congress. Though it was absurd for him to suggest that the last A. I. C. C. meeting was called "with the main aim of crushing the growing strength of Socialists," he was wholly right in believing that it was impossible to crush their strength or suppress their principles, that India's destiny is a Socialist State and that even now the people in rural areas are in deep sympathy with Socialism. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's appeal to the Socialists for unity may well be reciprocated by the latter.

Ajra Commission's Report

Speculations as regards the nature of the Ajra Firing Commission's report were justified. The publication of the report has, of course, been inordinately delayed. But that does not prevent us from heartily welcoming it and equally heartily congratulating the Surve-Russel Committee and the Kolhapur Darbar. The report of Mr. Surve, Prime Minister of Kolahpur, and Major A. Russell of the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India proves their courageous regard for truth and fairness. The Kolhapur Darbar has been similarly courageous in unhesitatingly accepting their recommendations which involved immediate dismissal of the officials concerned and handsome compensation to the families of the dead and to injured persons.

The findings of the Commission are clear and definite and cannot but create the impression on the mind of a dispassionate reader of the report that the firing at Ajra on the morning of January 8 was in the nature of a massacre. The officials concerned were guilty of blunders of the gravest kind from beginning to end. As the order of the Kolahpur Durbar says: "There is no doubt that in the treatment of the questions that arose in the Jahagir during the past several years the officials have either shown a clear disregard of the administrative fore-sight or deliberately pursued a policy calculated to alienate the sympathy of the Muslim public of Ajra." According to the Commission the Muslims did form an unlawful assembly, but they hold that the circumstances leading to it were such as to throw the blame on the officials, "who had made this out to be a matter involving their prestige and dignity". But though the assembly was, according to the Commission, unlawful, it was absolutely unarmed. And what was the extent of the danger to public peace involved in the presence of this unlawful assembly? The crowd consisted of some 50 to 60 persons, including women and children. It is stated to have thrown a few stones but, as the Commission says, it was more or less stationary and the distance between it and the police force was so great that "the stones which the mob threw did not reach them but dropped and only rolled towards them (the official party). Considering that the official party included 18 armed and about 20 unarmed policemen, it is obvious that even a mild lathi charge would have been sufficient to disperse an unarmed crowd, which included women and children. The Commission agree and are inclined to believe that the firing was uncalled-for, though they give the benefit of doubt to the officials. We see no justification for doubt in the matter. However, assuming that firing in the first instance was justified, its continuance for seven minutes was wholly unwarranted. The Commission themselves say: "The position as regards the continuance of the firing, on the other hand, is very different . . . We are strongly of opinion that the firing, if at all justified, should have been stopped almost immediately." The armed policemen, 18 in number, were drawn up in a line across the road. The order to fire was given. "No warning shots were fired in the air nor was backshot fired nor were separate orders given for volleys by sections. Shortly after the fire was opened the District Magistrate being alarmed ordered the armed police to retire again to the Lendhol bridge. By that time the firing had become uncontrolled. The Muslims dispersed very soon after the firing was opened and scattered in groups on either side of the road. The District Magistrate after firing commenced lost his head and did not stop it until much more ammunition had been fired than was necessary. The armed police being under order to fire, fired on any groups in the vicinity that offered a target. Eventually when there were no groups of Muslims left he recovered himself and ordered the fire to cease. As a result of the firing 10 Muslims were killed and 27 wounded." Considering that 66 rounds were fired and the firing was continued uninterrupted for 7 minutes, it is evident that what was perpetrated at Ajra was a massacre. And the heinousness of the crime is aggravated by the fact that the officials concerned in order to justify their misdeeds "manufactured" (to use the language of the Commission) a panchnama stating that the Muslims were armed. In view of all these facts, while we commend the recommendations of the Commission and the prompt action taken by the Kolhapur Durbar, we feel that the punishment, meted out, severe as it is, cannot be said completely to meet the ends of justice. The officers concerned have shown a callous disregard for human life and deserve sterner punishment as a deterrent against such tragedy being re-enacted again.

There is, another point to which we must refer. The Commissioners and the Durbar have exonerated Colonel Frere from all blame. The public will disagree. It is, of course, quite clear that the gallant Colonel was not directly or even indirectly responsible for the actual tragedy. But his public statement in which he promulgated some definitely "martial" ideas about dealing with a crowd and which constituted an unqualified and categorical defence based, as he urged, on thorough inquiry of his officials renders him unfit to hold the high and responsible office of Administrator. The report has an object-lesson which is closely relevant to the question of the demand for an inquiry into the Karachi firing. Departmental investigations, and official opinion headed by that of Colonel Frere himself would not admit even an iota of suspicion as to the justifiability of the firing on the Ajra Muslims and the authorities maintained that so

(Continued in Col. 7)

OUR LONDON LETTER

The British Budget Is Only Window Dressing And Means No Real Return Of Prosperity To The People. It Is Designed To Mislead The Electorate At Election Time

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, April 20.
(By Air Mail.)

The self-congratulatory atmosphere created by the Budget is slowly passing away. The pro-Government papers themselves are now prepared to admit that when all the world and foreign Press are congratulating and admiring the British Government for their budget success the British people themselves have very little to say in favour of it.

The reason for this is self-evident that the foreigners are only concerned with the huge totals of well balanced finances of the Government administration and of British trade. They are not concerned with or directly affected by the internal poverty or misery of the people of Great Britain. British politicians and the press opposed to the Government are beginning to point out the anomalies along the lines indicated by me last week. Sir Herbert Samuel, the leader of the Liberal Opposition in the House, and the Labour Party writers and speakers have raised the question about the return of 80 per cent. prosperity. They point out that compared with the worst years of unemployment taken as a hundred the present position of more than two million unemployed is 98. Therefore, whereas a two per cent. improvement is admissible the Chancellor's claim of 80 per cent. prosperity is altogether fantastic and deliberately put forward to mislead the ignorant electorate. Similarly, the trade figures though satisfactory for the time when one has got to be thankful for small mercies, British exports and imports are still miles behind the line of real British prosperity, as was known in the past. It is pointed out that the relief in income tax for married persons with small income is welcome but such persons whose incomes are large enough to be subject to any tax are only a million and half. There are other two million and a half income-tax payers whose incomes are above £500, but there are at least, 17 million other wage-earners whose incomes are not even upto the minimum tax marked and to them there is not the slightest advantage in the Budget.

Restoration Of Cuts

The position of the unfortunate unemployed workers is not only not improved but it still left in the same deplorable state created by the present National Government whereby they are literally deprived of their few shillings in order to fill up the gaps in the military budget of the country. The restoration of the special cuts in everybody's wages is not an act of a gift of a prosperous country but it is merely, it must be observed, an act of not cutting any longer wages and salaries fixed by contracts when the excuse of financial emergency no longer exists. If the Chancellor had continued to cut down such wages and salaries in normal times it would have been an open breach of agreed contracts. What the wage-earners in the lower ranks of State officials such as teachers, postmen, naval ratings, serving soldiers, etc., require is a substantial rise in the present hand-to-mouth earnings, and if the Chancellor had any genuine prosperity Budget, these increases which have become long overdue would have been granted.

Stage Performance

The remission of the theatre tax on the cheapest six penny tickets is an obvious stage performance. After all the tax was a penny and that was on an item of outright luxury and not a necessary of life, whereas items of peoples' food, clothing, etc., remain very heavily taxed. Then again the Chancellor has not created even a small gift from any "bona fide" surplus of national income and his expenditure has even been estimated at a much higher figure next year. In order to show a prosperous

(Continued on page 12).

Frankly Speaking

GERMANY PAUSES TO THINK.

No news, during recent weeks, has been so welcome for its potential value as the report from Berlin suggesting that Mr. MacDonald's article has had a salutary effect on Germany. Wisdom seems to have dawned on the Nazis who are reported to be opening their eyes to facts. "Many of Herr Hitler's advisers," we are told, "see the importance of friendship with Britain and since Sir John Simon's visit, Germany has watched Russia cordially welcoming Captain Anthony Eden, then the united front shown at Stresa and finally her great friend Poland voting against her at Geneva." So Germany has paused to think. Unless Germany gets a relapse of delirious thoughtlessness this pause may yet lead eventually to the establishment of a great measure of peace and goodwill in the world which needs them urgently as never before.

NAZI LAW OF "CITIZENSHIP."

The two-fold campaign of Aryanisation and anti-Judaism has been carried one fantastical step further. According to the proposed German Citizenship Law, Jews and non-Aryans will not be regarded as German "citizens" although they will remain as German subjects. And it will be German "citizens" alone who will be admitted to public offices and allowed to vote and to join the army. This Dictatorship of the Aryan will have only two results. It will drive a large number of Jews and "non-Aryans"—many of them definitely valuable to the country—abroad and it will antagonise Jewish world opinion worse than ever, to say nothing of the further shock that it will deal to the moral sentiments of civilised people. The cumulative effect of the campaign is bound, eventually to hurt Germany much more than the victims of Nazi fanaticism.

ORGANISE THE PEASANTS.

Presiding over the C. P. Worker's and Peasant's Conference at Jubulpore, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya drew a lurid but accurate picture of the down-trodden condition of the workers and peasants of this country, groaning under the evils of capitalism and absentee landlordism. But such as is their condition, they alone can by organised action free themselves and the country from every species of exploitation, political, economic or social. Mrs. Chattopadhyaya, therefore, rightly observes that the immediate task before the country is organising workers and peasants through powerful trade unions and peasant leagues in every part of the country. Indeed, the poorer the workers, the greater is their need for organisation in their struggle for emancipation. Workers in large cities are being organised fairly well and fast but those in the smaller towns and the peasants in the numerous villages can hardly boast of any organisation except in certain parts of the United Provinces. The work of organising them can, we believe, be best achieved by the Congress Socialist Party.

THE SHAUKAT ALI INCIDENT.

The news that Maulana Shaukat Ali almost ran amuck at Aligarh was, of course, sufficiently sensational to merit telegraphic publicity and the Associated Press representative could not have begun his career there with a better "story". It is, of course, equally natural that the Maulana's own version, so detrimental to the sensational value of the incident, should not have been deemed worthy of prompt notice. But that is by the way. The Maulana gives his own details of the incident, which are corroborated by independent reports that have appeared in the vernacular press of Northern India. These details, as is obvious and as Maulana Shaukat Ali points out, are "entirely different," from the version supplied by the Associated Press which practically suggested that the Maulana just missed the crime of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and just escaped that fate himself at the hands of "excited" students. We wonder why the bright and enthusiastic reporter of the Associated Press allowed his sensation-mongering qualities to run so utterly riot. And it is a little significant that his emergence at Aligarh coincides with the reactionary offensive against the University.

INDIAN COLONIAL ASSOCIATION

We have received the first report of the Indian Colonial Association covering the period from October 1932 to June 1934. The Association was started at Ajitmal (Etawah) U.P. by Pandit Shree Krishna Sharma who has worked for many years in the Fiji Islands and is thus equipped with intimate experience of the condition of Indians overseas. Swami Bhawani Dayal Sannyasi is the patron of the Association. The Association, besides rendering all help to Indian Colonials, is trying to collect a useful library dealing with the subject of Indians overseas, and to make itself a clearing house of information. It is gratifying that in the very first year of its existence the Association was able to arrange an 'Overseas Colonies Indians' Conference' which was held at Ajmer in October 1933. The Association has now issued a public appeal for further services in the cause of Indians overseas, which we hear help, in order to qualify it for tily endorse.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Well Done

The All-India Congress Committee has done the right thing in recording its satisfaction at the successful work of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly. This Party as well as many of its members have been made the subject of much undeserved banter and sarcasm. They were sent to the Assembly to oppose the Government whenever necessary and that they did successfully on many occasions. The Government themselves realised that they were not to be ignored and more than once openly admitted their strength as a Party and their representative character.—"Forward."

Dattapara And Firozabad

The action of the District Magistrate of Noakhali in agreeing to institute an enquiry into the Dattapara clash between the butchers and the five soldiers of the Dogra Regiment is commendable. We are told that a deputation waited on him and urged that the matter should be enquired into; and the Magistrate has himself proceeded to the spot to conduct the enquiry. As has been pointed out already, the Firozabad occurrence in which a doctor's house was set fire to resulting in the death of the physician, his children and inpatients, is, any day, far more serious than the roadside clash at Dattapara. It is admitted that the police were present near the place when the house was set on fire and allegations have been made that the cordon actually prevented rescuers from rushing to the help of the men trapped in the burning house. An enquiry will throw light on the whole episode: The party of police present at the scene ought to be able to identify some at least of the miscreants. Have those men been taken into custody? The unwillingness of the authorities to institute an enquiry in spite of public demand is to put it mildly, extraordinary.— "Hindustan Times."

BRITISH IMPORTS TO BURMA

Cotton Trade League Asks For Equal Facilities With Indians

FACILITIES NEEDED AFTER SEPARATION
—Headlines.

And naturally. To implement separation.

* * * *

Asked by a Mrs. Macpherson as to how Missionaries could help in rural reconstruction work, Gandhiji replied that they could help by refraining from proselytising and confining themselves strictly to service rendered for its own sake.

But then what is the good of Missionary work?

* * * *

Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, Acting Editor of the Calcutta "Statesman," asks: "Many practices had been abolished and habits discarded by men which militated against civilisation. Why not war?"

The answer will be found, among other sources, in the Calcutta "Statesman."

* * * *

"War," says the same Acting Editor," has been abolished several times of late; by the Great War; by various pacts; by the League of Nations."

This is true. But the laws and "interests" of a nation prevail over the laws and interests of the Nations. Our confrere ought to know it as well as, say, Signor Mussolini, Herr Hitler and Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere.

* * * *

Russia has accepted, apropos of the Convention for mutual assistance, the French view that the "aggressor" should be defined by the League of Nations.

Russia knows the personnel of the "League of Nations."

* * * *

GERMAN NAVAL PLANS
—Headline.

They are expected to be countered soon by French Laval Plans.

* * * *

Sardar Vallabhbhai asked the U P. Kisans "to be fearless and have strong sangathans. That was the only way to improve their lot."

Provided it isn't blocked.

* * * *

Speaking at the Flag hoisting ceremony at Congress House, Dr. Chandulal Desai said that the National Flag was the embodiment of sacrifice and service.

Mr. R. D. Bell, however, firmly believes—and any effort to shake his firm belief will be a bit risky—that it is not an embodiment of sacrifice and service but of—another alliteration.

* * * *

Dr. Desai claimed that the majority of people in rural areas was for Socialism.

But "not in our time" we hope.

* * * *

The same speaker declared, "The country is at present not looking to the Assembly or Councils for its salvation. It is waiting for the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru."

We only hope the period of remission, if any, to which he may be entitled will not be forfeited for the crime of arousing eager expectations in the country.

* * * *

News has reached London, says Reuter, that Germany is laying down a certain number of small submarines.

This happened before Germany paused to think. So no offence is intended to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. And then, as the saying is (or should be), lay down while the laying down is good.

* * * *

They had been happy for a year. Then, one morning, the wife came to breakfast morose and wretched. She had no appetite, would scarcely speak a word.

"Come, now, dear," he urged, "if I don't know what's the matter, I can't put it right, can I?"

"John," she said, "if ever I dream again that you have kissed another woman, I won't speak to you as long as I live."

(Continued from Col 3)

far from being sinned against, the crowd was patently and positively sinning. The inquiry Commission which, be it noted was exclusively official in personnel, has held otherwise. With the instance of Ajra before them we wonder how the Bombay Government can possibly insist that the Karachi authorities, civil and military, were necessarily innocent and that there is no reason for holding a searching and independent inquiry into their conduct.

More Preachers Marched To Nazi Prisons

Arrests In Catholic Congregations

MANY NUNS AMONG VICTIMS

An Appeal To Hitler For Freedom And Its Sequel

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, April 27.

An appeal to Herr Hitler to allow the evangelical church to preach publicly against new paganism and abolish as soon as possible all the existing restrictions was made at the annual meeting of a evangelical pastors at Weurlemberg in view of the stern measures taken against the Opposition pastors but it appears, it has been fruitless in view of the many arrests of pastors and church officials this week.

ARRESTS AND SEIZURES

Two pastors were arrested yesterday and released and a third taken to the headquarters of the secret police. The latter searched the offices of the Opposition leader, pastor Niemuller, confiscated documents and arrested two lay officiats who were suspected to be supplying information to the foreign press.

Now, there are 35 Opposition pastors in the concentration camps where their heads have been shaved and they have been subjected to many indignities.

NUNS AMONG PRISONERS

A number of arrests are reported to have been made in Catholic congregations including many nuns who have been taken to women's prison in Berlin. It is alleged, they have violated the foreign currency restriction law but Catholics believe that the nuns are unsophisticated victims of unscrupulous persons.

Nazi Campaign Against Jews & Other Non-Aryans

MINISTER OF INTERIOR EXPOUNDS NEW CITIZENSHIP LAW

BERLIN, April 27.

Jews and other non-aryans will be outlawed under the new German Citizenship Law, one of the series of laws aimed at the reorganisation of the Reich the date of the promulgation of which is expected to be announced in the course of the year.

Doctor Frick, Minister of the Interior in an interview said, under the new law all candidates for German citizenship must be of the German race.

The Minister referred to Hitler's book "Mein Kampf" wherein Herr Hitler distinguished between German subjects and German citizens and said, every German, born of German parents was a German subject and could become a German citizen but must be healthy and of finest character. Citizenship will be granted on the completion of military service. Minister Frick declared the honour of citizenship could be acquired only by serving the people of the State and after proving worthy German citizens alone will be admitted to public offices and allowed to join army and vote. A solemn oath of allegiance to the people and the Reich leader must be sworn. Unworthy persons and enemies of the State will be deprived of citizenship.—Reuter.

WORLD BONTANISTS TO MEET

COIMBATORE, April 28.

Miss E. K. Janaki of the Imperial Cane Breeding Station, Coimbatore, and Dr. Sahaney of the Lucknow University will represent India at the International Botanists' Association to be held in Amsterdam in September next.

Almost all the leading countries are being invited. The Conference will discuss the latest developments in Botanical Research and will see how far this work could be carried in different countries without overlapping of any kind.

The Indian delegation to the Conference will leave in August.—United Press.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 35 Years)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A. I. S. M. A.); BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C., D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MEXICAN GOVT. DECREE

Immediate Withdrawal Of Silver Coinage From Circulation Ordered

MEXICO CITY, April 27.

Government's action to safeguard silver supply has been announced in the form of a decree whereby all silver coinage orders to be withdrawn from circulation in all future transactions to be made against the paper money with the addition of copper coinage for old amounts up to 50 cents.

The decree will take effect immediately. Banks have been closed in order to prevent undue speculation and give country time adjust itself to the new conditions.

The decree further provides that coins must be returned to the treasury within 30 days.

The paper money now circulating will be supplemented by a new issue of a scrip of the denomination of one peso.

It is anticipated that peso will be stabilised at the new level of 3.50 to the dollar. Government's action has been dictated by the conditions following the rise in price of silver as a result of the United States policy.—Reuter's Special.

World Pole-Vault Record

(Special Cable)

SANTA BARBARA (California) April 28.

Bill Braber established the world record for pole vault of 14 feet 5 5/8th inches. He is also the holder of the previous record of 14 feet 4 3/4th inches.

STOP PRESS

AMERICAN STEAMER ABLAZE

ADEN, April 28.

The American steamer "Easley City", with cargo of jute from Calcutta, took fire. Port tugs with fire pumps attended, and the fire was extinguished a part of cargo was discharged, and it is expected it will be necessary to discharge all cargo in two holds. Reuter's Special.

'INDIAN SHAKESPEARE' DEAD

LAHORE, April 23.

Agha Hashr Kashmiri popularly known as the 'Indian Shakespeare' died here this evening after a short illness. Agha Hashr wrote several Indian plays whose films versions are very popular through out India. He was connected until recently with a leading Indian ulm company.—A. P.

HOW NEWS WAS BROKEN TO LADY HYDE

CAPE TOWN, April 28.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon, with their younger son, Hon Nicholas Villiers, arrived by express train, from Johannesburg this afternoon. The coffin containing the body of Lord Hyde was taken to Government House, in a motor-hearse. Lord Clarendon, after breaking the news to Lady Hyde, who is in delicate state of health, stated that Lord Hyde, while shooting on de Beers Estate, near Kimberley, yesterday, tripped over his rifle, which accidentally discharged and inflicted a faal-wound.—Reuter's Special.

RUSSIAN EASTER SERVICES

MOSCOW, April 28.

The city's few remaining churches were crowded with thousands of worshippers for Russian Easter services, which met no interference from the authorities, who, evidently, consider religion is dying out, while there was complete absence of anti-religious torchlight processions which paraded the streets of former years. Several hundred people were unable to gain admittance to one church, stood in the courtyard, while the priest from door of the church led the crowd in chant "Christ has arisen". Crowds were mostly composed of poorly dressed elderly people.—Reuter's Special.

GREAT WAR & ENGLAND

(Special Cable)

PARIS, April 28.

The assertion that King George had clearly warned Germany in February 1913, that Britain would aid France in the event of a Franco-German war, is made in "Revue des Deuxmondes' by the eminent retired French diplomat, M. Maurice Paleologue, who was head of the Foreign Ministry Political Department before the war. M. Paleologue says the King told Paul Cambon, in the course of an audience at Windsor on 1/2/13 that during the recent visit of the Kaiser's brother Prince Henry of Prussia, envisaged the possibility of an Austro-Russian war and armed intervention by Germany and France, and asked whether Britain would participate. The King replied Yes certainly in certain circumstances.' The Prince Henry was astonished and declared the possibility of an Anglo-German was held unimaginable in Berlin. The King replied "We are engaged by honour to remain faithful to our friends."

M. Paleologue also reports the conversation of the French Agent at Cairo in March 1913 with Lord Kitchener who stated: I have warned the French authorities not rely on the aid of the British army which was "excellent for fighting Negroes but not equipped for a European war."

MISS JEAN BATTEN DISAPPOINTED

(Special Cable)

DIJON, April 28.

Bad luck continues to dog the New Zealand airwoman Miss Jean Batten, who arrived here at 09-23 hours having left Lyons at 07-15 hours. She said she had a terrible time between Lyons and Dijon. She just crept along and had to fly dangerously low over mountainous country owing to a thick fog. Her blind-flying has put the instruments out of order. The fog is still very thick over the hills along the rest of her route. Miss Batten whose machine needed slight repairs on arrival is awaiting the improvement in weather conditions before resuming her flight.

She is still cheerful despite the disappointment of having failed to break her own record of 15 days for the outward flight.

FRANCO-SOVIET AGREEMENT?

Laval-Potemkin Conference May Lead To Signing Of Pact

PARIS, April 27.

No final conclusion has yet been reached between France and Soviet with regard to the proposed pact. M. Laval and M. Potemkin, Soviet Ambassador conferred for two hours in the afternoon.

It is semi-officially stated, there was a very full exchange of views on points still under discussion. M. Potemkin will now report to Moscow and await reply from Soviet before negotiations will be resumed on Monday or Tuesday.

The two Governments are fully agreed on the basic principle that the pact must be of mutual assistance within the framework of the Covenant of the League but Russians want military action first and League procedure second, while the French desire a reverse process.

It may be assumed, however, that compromise will be finally reached which, while not providing an automatic military action will render action inconformity with the League Covenant more expeditious and definite.

It is believed that the pact may be initialled next week and signed when M. Laval goes to Moscow shortly afterwards.—Reuter's Special.

'QUAKE ROCKS AZORES ISLAND

Several Killed In Ponta Delgada

PONTA DELGADA, April 27.

Strong earthquake shocks were felt here.

Several deaths occurred and many injured. Ribeir quente and several houses have been demolished.—Reuter's Special.

(Ponta Delgada is a town in the Azores island with a population of about 17,000.)

RAJEN BABU'S TOUR PROGRAMME

Will Open Karnatak Political Conference ...

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, April 25.

The programme of Sjt. Rajen Babu's tour in Karnatak has been revised to meet the demand of the Reception Committee of the 8th Karnatak Provincial Conference which would commence at Mangalore on the 11th May. The Conference will be opened by the Congress President. The tour programmes which has been revised is as follows:—

Rajen Babu will arrive at Hubli on the 3rd May early morning. After addressing a public meeting at 7 a.m. he leaves Hubli for Ankola at 8 a.m.

After visiting no-tax area in Ankola he comes to Kumta at 8 p.m. where he will take rest for the day. On the 4th May, he visits Sirsi, Siddapur and Bilgi, on the 5th Haveri, Harihar and Harpanhalli, on the 6th Hospet and Bellary on the 7th Bangalore and Mysore. He tours the Coorga province on the 8th and visits Veerarajapeth, Mercara and Pannampethe.

S. CANARA TOUR.

Sjt. Rajendra Babu tour the S. Canara district on the 9th and 10th and visits Pattur, Baudwal, Karkal, Kundapur and Udipi.

KARNATAK CONFERENCE.

On the 11th May Sjt. Rajendra Babu arrives at Mangalore at 9 a.m. and opens the Karnatak Political Conference at 5 p.m. on that day. He leaves Mangalore on the 12th and visits Chikkamagalore and joins the Poona Mail at Kadur station at 10 p.m. and arrives at Belgaum at 5 p.m. on the 13th inst. From 14th May he would tour Maharashtra.

SHANKARLAL BANKAR IN DHARWAR.

Sjt. Shankarlal Bankar arrived at Dharwar by Poona Mail on the 23rd inst. yesterday, he visited Uppin-Betgeri, Karikatti and Bellikatti, the three villages which are known to be Khadi centres. He talked with the spinners and weavers of that places and discussed the question of increasing the Khadi production. He returned to Dharwar yesterday evening and left for Haveri this morning. He is expected to return to Dharwar this evening when informal conference of Khadi workers is to meet to discuss the question of Khadi in all its bearings.

SHARP RELAPSE OF SILVER

Due To Heavy Profit-taking By Speculators In London Market

MEXICO DECISION NO SURPRISE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 27.

To-day's sharp relapse of silver was due to heavy profit-taking by speculators who were unwilling to maintain open commitments fearing adverse weekend developments in the United States.

Largest business was transacted by brokers who were working late in the afternoon in order to clear up books. The two rumours are being circulated in the market. Some believed that the United States will fix the purchasing price both of domestic and foreign silver at 1.29 dollars an ounce. Others expect, President Roosevelt to fix domestic level only at 1.29 leaving the world market to take care of itself which, in the event of collapse, may present a large bull position which is considered a real menace.

The action of Mexico in withdrawing silver coins from circulation caused no surprise. It is pointed out that the decision further reduces potential supplies to the world market.

DETAILS OF TRAGEDY

KIMBERLEY, April 27.

The Governor-General's party were guests of De Beers. Lord Hyde was walking on the veldt when he stumbled and the explosion followed. Other members of the party rushed to the spot and found the bullet had entered the abdomen and crossed close to the heart and come out between the shoulders. First aid was given and Lord Hyde was hurriedly taken to the Hospital but he died immediately after admission.—Reuter's Special.

SIR A CAMPBELL MACKENZIE DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 28.

Death has occurred of Sir Alexander Campbell Mackenzie, the veteran British composer.

(Sir Alexander Campbell Mackenzie was Principal of the Royal Academy of Music from 1888 to 1924. He held many distinguished international degrees and orders in music and was in Italy before 1888 when he was appointed Principal).

MORGENTHAU'S PLANS

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The action of Mexico in withdrawing silver coins from circulation aroused little comment here as some steps to prevent the metal flowing from Mexico have been expected. Officials also are silent in regard to the world-wide reverberations of Government's policy.

It is understood that Mr. Morgenthau will discuss the situation with the representatives of the Mexican Government then call a conference of silver bloc senators.

Meanwhile criticisms of the administration's policy continue in the press which contrasts the jubilation of silver advocates with Treasury silence.

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Rajen Babu To Open

MANGALORE, April 27.

The Karnataka Political Conference is now arranged to take place at Mangalore on 10th May. Mr. Sriprakash, M. L. A., will preside and Babu Rajendra Prasad will perform the opening ceremony. A. P.

Yeotmal To Honour Rajen Babu

YEOTMAL April 27.

The Yeotmal Municipal Committee has unanimously resolved to present an address of welcome in a silver casket to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, on the 29th evening.—A. P.

ADULT EDUCATION IN INDIA

Organisation And Finance

(By S. G. WARTY, M.A.)

III

We have discussed in the previous two articles, the nature of the problem and the guiding principles in adult education. In this the third and the last article, I propose to discuss the questions of organisation and finance, but before I do that, I should like specifically to refer to the problems of cities, and also mention the meagre progress that has been achieved in this field.

The problems of cities are highly complicated, owing to the cosmopolitan character of the population. There are the working classes for whom special methods of organisation and teaching have to be devised and employed, with such variations and modifications as circumstances would necessitate.

Then there is the salariat who in India are the most easy-going community, easy-going in the sense that beyond their children and their family, the world to them is a blank. They know not what neighbourly service is, public spirit they have none, the civic conscience is practically non-existent. During the general elections to legislatures, it is not the appeal of principles and programmes that influences their votes so much as personal canvassing. And yet it is true that this is the more intelligent and the more numerous class of voters. They are even capable of supplying the leaders as much as the professional classes.

For the benefit of these classes, work has to be commenced from all directions. Full use should be made of every kind of institution where these classes are attracted and courses of lectures on civic subjects should be arranged. Well-informed and reasoned discourses should from time to time be delivered in the principal centres on the public questions of the day. What are known as University Extension addresses should be a very important part of the programme in hand. In these various ways, the problem has to be tackled.

Our Progress So Far

Whatever is done in this direction at present is done on a very small scale and in a haphazard, unsystematic manner, "without compass and rudder." We have the evidence of the Hartog Committee to show that both in the lower and higher spheres of adult education the idea has not yet taken deep root in the soil. "Sporadic attempts have been made," says the Committee's report, "though not on a large scale, to encourage night schools, classes for women, lantern lectures, village libraries and so forth, but very little has been attempted on a systematic basis."

The total number of elementary schools and classes for adults in the whole of India, according to the latest returns available, was 11,158 for males with 289,000 pupils and 47 for females with 1,350 pupils. Madras and the Punjab are far ahead of Bombay in this respect, the number of institutions in the Bombay Presidency being about 200 with about 7,000 pupils, as compared with 5637 in Madras with 152,000 pupils and 3786 in the Punjab with 98,500 pupils.

Then, again, there is at present in India no advanced adult education for workers such as is carried on in England by the Workers' Educational Association and similar bodies. In the higher spheres, such as the external activities of the Universities, here and there a few courses of lectures have been given to the general public, but not on any large scale, nor with any great success. No University has yet its own settlement of social service.

A Need Of Organisation

I have indicated above the unlimited scope for adult education and enunciated some of the principles on which it should be based in this country. But the most important question of all is its organisation. Not only should the present efforts be co-ordinated, but a systematic programme with a syallabus of studies and activities should be sketched out. It appears that the first step to be taken is the establishment of an Adult Education League for each province in India, whose duty it should be to spread, co-ordinate, plan and organise adult education, according to the needs of the various areas and classes.

I do not desire here to dilate upon the constitution and duties of such a League, but its creation in each province may well be preceded by an Adult Education Conference which may thereafter become an annual fixture, not so much as a means of propaganda as a form for comparing notes and exchanging experiences. The need for co-ordinations in large cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, is urgent. Various institutions in these cities are engaged in some form or other of adult education, but there is little co-operation among them. These institutions may well pool their resources and carry on a concerted adult education campaign with much economy and efficiency in method. Such co-operation can be effectively brought about and established by an Adult Education League. It is a matter of gratification that such an Association has now been established in Bombay.

Question Of Finance

The question of finance is a more difficult one. The Royal Agricultural Commission came to the conclusion that the principal funds should come by voluntary contributions to which the Government may add their grants. Our Government, which has been brought up under British traditions, cannot be expected to take the lead in the matter of adult education even in the case of wiping out illiteracy from among the adults, though if they were really solicitous about the welfare of the Indian masses, they should have initiated a campaign long ago, just as Russia did.

In the circumstances, the main burden would and must fall on the philanthropic public and the progress on that account is bound to be slow. But it cannot be helped. All that is practicable in present circumstances, is to economise, co-ordinate, plan and organise, undertaking extension according as funds become available. Even this is not inconsiderable.

A circumstance that is often forgotten in this connection is that some amount of voluntary service is available in present days. A new desire to render services to the community is apparent everywhere and especially in the younger generation. If we are able enough to mobilise and utilise even in the face of difficulties, this new force which is as yet latent, to the benefit of the community and direct it in suitable channels, the need of funds can be minimised.

JAPAN OUT TO RETALIATE

Increased Tariffs And Restrictions To Control Imports

TOKIO, April 27.

A meeting of the official trade council consisting of experts, ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs and Commerce, decided to apply the system of control over imports, also to introduce safeguarding measures against countries which impose severe restrictions on Japanese imports.

These take the form of increased tariffs or restrictions and even the prohibition of imports. Ministers were present at the meeting but a notification of Government's assent is necessary before the proposed measures become effective.—Reuter.

FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN:

ONE WASTE PLANT consisting of:—

8 Breaker cards 41" x 50"
1 Roller grinder for same
7 Finisher cards 40" x 50"
1 Roller grinder for same
1 Derby Doubler 48 ends, making 23" lape
2 Condensor Mules of 494 spindles each 2" gauge

May be seen running at the KOHINOOR MILLS, Dadar, by request to Mill Manager.

An Appeal To Malaviyaji

DO NOT REVIVE POLICY OF PRAYERS AND APPEAL

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are at a loss to understand how a sturdy and seasoned nationalist of the type of Pundit Malaviya entertains an idea of leading a deputation to England, consisting of Hindu and Sikh leaders, to impress on the minds of the British and statesmen the wrong done to India in general and Hindus and Sikhs in particular by the Communal Award, so as to get it annulled. The learned Pundit is too optimistic in his attitude of this sort. The Pundit is well aware of the fact that the Congress has virtually given up the policy of praying and appealing since the time they inaugurated the Non-co-operation Movement some 15 years back. It is most deplorable to see the Pundit again going back to the same condemned policy in spite of great opposition from all quarters.

The Bengal Political Conference has given the right lead in appointing a committee to discuss the Bengal communal problem. We wish the said committee every success for if the Bengal problem is solved amicably the rest all India communal problem will be solved in no time. Since, it has been noticed that the all previous Unity Conferences broke on the Bengal issue.

Pundit Malaviya had recently in the year 1932 taken a very prominent part in summoning the Unity Conference at Allahabad to thrash out the communal problem, which ultimately proved to be a failure on the Bengal issue. We should not forget that many of the Congress leaders were then in gaol and their valuable advice was not available. But since they are all, with the exception of a few, are out and since theirs worthy leaders discussed the communal problem at Delhi and Punjab, I on behalf of those who think like me request Panditji to postpone his departure by some months and devote the intervening period in calling a conference of all leading members of different communities to bring this communal problem to an end by evolving such a formula which will satisfy all concerned.—Yours, etc.

V. H. COWLEY.
Hindu Colony, Dadar.

Campaign Against Illiteracy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one interested in the problem of mass education, I read rather carefully the interview given by the American educationist Mr. Lambach and published in your paper a few days ago. The plan chalked out by Mr. Lambach has according to him proved successful in Philippines and, therefore, needs no questioning. I should, however, like to be enlightened on one or two points for my personal satisfaction.

This plan is to make a teacher of every student taught. In fifteen minutes five syllables are learnt by one who in turn is expected to do the same for another. I really wonder whether this is a practicable idea. Five syllables cannot be learnt by an average person in fifteen minutes well enough to make a lasting impression. Secondly, I do not think teachers can be made so easily. One has to know much more than what one is actually required to teach before one is able to impart knowledge to others. A student of B.A., however clever, is cercainly not competent to take the B.A. classes. Thirdly, whatever is learnt in a short time must be assimilated for months before it is ready to be imparted to others.

The plan is impossible for adoption in the case of children and next to impossible in the case of adults. One would be really delighted to know that only eight lessons in a primer of eight pages would enable one to read and write. Here again we must not keep out of sight the fact that literacy is not an end in itself. It is means to an end. Literacy attained within a day hardly be better than be superficial. If practice of reading is not continued it will as easily be forgotten. Combatting illiteracy does not mean merely teaching alphabets but it aims at facility in reading and writing and application of the same in daily problems. Then only the purpose of removing illiteracy is served. I f this be true I do not think the plan will suffice to combat illiteracy. If in Phillippines Islands literacy was raised by 50 per cent. in five years, it is only to be hoped that it will not decrease by 50 per cent. in the next five years.—Yours, etc.,

Mrs. YAMUNA HIRLEKAR, M.A.
Bombay, April 27.

The Festival Of Arts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bombay city has just concluded its very enjoyable Festival of Arts. The management of the Excelsior and Capitol Theatres have to be thanked profusely for their being responsible between themselves for the bringing about of this festival. Though the initiative was with the artistes themselves yet the theatre people did all they could to afford all facilities towards the requirement of public. First we were given the rare opportunity of hearing the world-famous Soprano Madame Galli Curci. Madame Galli Curci, next to Madame Yelba, is the world's greatest Soprano. Her renderings the other day were superb. The Tropical Revue Expresses delighted literally bumper houses for 84 performances. And then we had another world figure with us, Uday Shanker. He has an intensely arduous fervour for India his motherland. Every time he moves his little finger, his ankle bell tinkles his foreign audience before him is impressed effectively with the ancient cultural greatness of India. In India it is impossible to understand the very high level of admiration with which he is held in foreign countries.—Yours, etc.

RADHA.
Cartoonist.
Bombay, April 26.

Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha's Injury

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With regard to an article appearing on page 2 of the 'Bombay Sentinel' dated the 24th April, 1935 may I request you to insert in your esteemed paper the following to clear up our position concerning the treatment given to Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha.

The Congress Hospital staff has been very careful as they always have been in the past. The ribs definitely stated to have broken, and the corresponding treatment given.

The suggestion of plaster of Paris treatment for chest injuries shows the gross ignorance betrayed by the writer and we hope, he will cease talking on matters about which he has no knowledge at all.—Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

HARIRAM MOHANDAS,
Resident Medical Officer,
Congress Free Hospital.
Bombay, April 27.

Countess Vera Crassi

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When I read the letter of D. alleging that I had insulted Countess Vera Crassi because I said that she was born in a suburb of Bombay, was once a medical student here and made a trip recently to Europe and returned here as a Countess, I thought the accusation was too silly for a refutation. In your issue of to-day a variant of that correspondent's letter appears again, and this time he has modified somewhat his allegations. May I tell him that he is tilting at wind-mills, and in doing so makes himself as ridiculous as Don Quixote? He and his friends who write in the "Sentinel" on the same subject have queer ideas of what constitutes an insult or not. In their anxiety to act the knights-errant, they make fools of themselves and actually must be putting Countess Vera Crassi in an awkward position. I am sure she is cultured enough to see through their stupidity. I never insinuated that she was not a Countess. All I said was that till recently she was not known here as one. Till two years ago she called herself "Dr. Vera Crassi."

She may have married a Count here or gone to Europe to marry one; but where is the insult to say that she as born in Chinch-Pockli? As a matter of fact, the general belief was that her father was a mill engineer in one of the cotton mills at Chinch-Pockli. If this proves to be incorrect well, it is only a mistake. My object in making allusion to her high social status was to say that this did not entitle her to run down Science. The outburst of these valiant knights is simply ludicrous.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

Some Easter "Hopes"!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bori Bunder's "Easter Thought," referred to in "The Chronicle's" spirited "Tete-a-Tete" column last Saturday, was not the only (pious) "hope" expressed on Good Friday! Its evening echo, too, appeared with another in the shape of a leading article; and, not to be outdone, thereby adding to the gaiety of the festive season in Bombay, that indefatigable paragraphist, who styles himself "The Bombay Man," followed suit. Three "hopes" (or sermons), from the same quarter, all in one day, are really too much for the average man. Alexander Pope tells us that "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," but this appears to be a real case of "the hope deferred"—Precept is one thing—Practice another.—Yours, etc.,

MAN IN THE STREET.
April 25.

Bombay Fire And General Insurance Company

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—"I think you you have rendered yeoman's service to the investing public by publishing in your to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" the criticism so unkindly levelled by the Bombay Shareholders' Association against the formation and constitution of the Bombay Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd., and the apt reply to the said criticism that you have been able to ascertain from the Company which clearly exposes the extent to which incorrect representation of facts leads to harmful results at the cost of the ignorant investor.

Everybody knows that the Managing Agency system as such with its vicious machinery should stand condemned; but it does not necessarily follow that everything that smells of Managing Agency system is bad. Letting alone the controversial point about the utility and non-utility or the advantages and disadvantages of the system, one fails to understand as to why such a responsible body as the Bombay Shareholders' Association should have thought it proper to publish a long rigmarole which evidently takes the ground under their feet and involves them directly or indirectly in sanctioning the formation of a concern which subsequently they are publicly out for condemning. This sort of attitude and policy of institutions, whose aims and objects are really laudable in that they assume to render useful services to the investors, can hardly be defended I would go a step further and say that it would be a clear disservice to the ignorant investor if unsympathetic criticisms like this find publicity in the way it has done in the present case.

Will those responsible for the show explain?—Yours, etc.,

SHASHI.

Bombay, April 27.

"Unwanted Liquor Shop At Gorai"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As "Pro Bono Publico" in his letter published in your issue of the 20th ultimo under the caption "Unwanted Liquor Shop at Gorai" has mentioned my name it has become necessary for me to clear certain discrepancies regarding the premises of Gorai Liquor Shop.

When the Gorai liquor shop licensee for 1933-34 was arranging to shift the liquor shop to his house which is quite near the Church, schools and post office and within the heart of the village, I, along with other respectable residents and landlords of Gorai village, petitioned to the Collector and other authorities concerned praying for the refusal of permission to locate the liquor shop in the residential premises of Mr. Andrew M. D'Mello, the licensee for 1933-34 The authorities, after being satisfied that the place for the then proposed location was unsuitable, refused the licensee's request.

The premises in which the Gorai liquor shop is located at present is the one in which the liquor shop was situated for some years prior to April 1933. It is on the outskirts of Gorai village and is on the village boundary line. The premises are quite secluded and at the farthest end of the village. There were no complaints whatsoever about this place when the liquor shop was there for several years prior to 1933-34. The "Pro Bono Publico" in his letter to you has obviously misrepresented the facts inasmuch as our grievance was in respect of the then proposed shifting of the liquor shop to the premises of Andrew M D'Mello which is certainly objectionable for the very reasons stated in his letter under reference. Neither I nor my co-signatories to the application to the Collector made in March 1933 have expressed any manner of objection to the location of liquor

(Continued on page 11).

BHOPAL RULER'S SOLICITUDE

Prompt Measures Taken After Begumganj Incident

PROSECUTION OF RIOTERS LAUNCHED

(From A Correspondent)

BHOPAL, April 27.

The attention of Government of Bhopal has been drawn to certain statements which have appeared in the British Indian Press under the caption "Hindu-Muslim clash in Bhopal". As such statements are, for want of true delineation of facts, likely to cause certain amount of misunderstanding, the Government have decided to issue the following press communique:—

FALSE ALARM

Enquiries made at Begamganj, the headquarters of the tehsil 78 miles northeast of the capital show that on the night of 14th instant, the tenth day of Moharrum, when some Akharas were engaged in their performances in front of the Tazias at the place where they usually assemble, gongs were rung and conches blown in the adjacent Hindu Temple. An alarm which on enquiry turned out to be false was simultaneously raised that stones were thrown at the Tazias by certain persons, one Gurcharan Singh being named among them, who had for sometime recently come to be suspected by the Muslims of trying to create communal trouble.

UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE

The blowing of conches which was taken to be something unusual on the occasion and the allegation that stones were thrown at the Tazias caused excitement among the Muslim processionists and some of their hotheads rushed to the temple and assaulted one of the worshippers inside and others outside temple. A group of about 15 Muslims made for Gurcharan Singh's house from which direction the stones were said to have been thrown. The local police and Government officials were, however, able very soon to pacify the excited mob and to prevent further aggression.

FIRST UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT

Immediately on receipt of the news of this unfortunate incident, the very first of its kind in the history of unbroken peace and amity between two communities in state, the Inspector-General of Police was ordered by his Highness, the Ruler ,to proceed to the scene of the occurrence and after a thorough inquiry ordered the prosecution of 18 Muslims whom he found to be responsible for the offences of rioting and hurting the feelings of another community peacefully engaged in their religious rites. These men have since been put up for trial in the court of First Class Magistrate at Garhi.

Messrs. Alimarta; Bat Raibahadur Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, President of the State Council and Member for Law and Justice also visited the place and both he and the Inspector-General of Police on their return to the capital reported to His Highness that all was quiet and calm at Begamganj, that the majority of the more respectable Muslims of the place had expressed their genuine regret and repentance at this unhappy event and that representatives of both sides were exerting their influence to restore goodwill and harmony.

BASELESS ALLEGATIONS

Allegations about the damage to idols have also been found on inquiry to be absolutely baseless and as for Gurcharan Sing he did naturally hide himself in his house for the time being from fear of assault and later on managed to go across the borders Messages re assuring him that he need have no fear of molestation and could safely return to Begamganj have since been conveyed to him by the local authorities and it is hoped that he will come back just as the pujari of the temple who had also fled to Saugor has come back and resumed the performance of his usual religious rites.

RULER'S SOLICITUDE

His Highness, the Ruler, who is greatly moved by this unprecendented outburst of violence on the part of a section of his peace-loving subjects has sent messages of sympathy to the injured and deputed special officers to see that no further trouble ensues.

CROYDON AIR MAIL

KARACHI, April 28.

The Air Mail for Croydon left this morning at 9-10 a.m. The Air Mail from Croydon arrived at 3 p.m. this afternoon and left for Singapore at 4-45 p.m.—A. P.

WELCOME TO RAJEN BABU

Alleged Undue Interference Of Rights Of Lyallpur Municipal Committee

COMMISSIONERS' LETTER TO PRESIDENT

LYALLPUR (By Mail)

The following letter signed by Sardar Sant Singh, M L A. Dr. Nand Lal Seth Ram Narain Lala Bhagat Ram, and Mr Ganesh Datt, Municipal Commissioners, Lyallpur has been addressed to the President of the Municipal Committee, Lyalpur:—

"We understand that you received a communication from the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, suspending the resolution No. 2 of the Municipal Committee of Lyallpur, bl which the Municipal Committee had resolved to present an address of welcome to Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress and President of the Bihar Relief Fund on the occasion of his visit to Lyallpur. The order of the Deputy Commissioner contains a request that the Municipal Committee should submit an explanation within 15 days of the receipt of this endorsement, and it also informed you that in case no explanation was received in time it will be presumed that the Committee had nothing to say.

"Though the letter is dated 11-4-35, yet we regret to note that neither the letter was circulated to the members nor any meeting of the Committee was called to consider this letter, and the time fixed in the order of the D-C has been allowed to pass. This savours of an attempt to give the impression to the D C that the Committee had nothing to say in the matter. Such an impression is quite contrary to real facts. As a matter of fact, all of us regard this action of the authorities as an undue interference in the rights and privileges of the House. As the time is about to expire, and no meeting can be called within the time allotted, we request you to kindly write to the D C to extend the time so that the question be fully discussed in the next general meeting, of the committee and the views of the Committee be sent to the Deputy Commissioner.

We hope you will take early steps to convene a meeting of the Committee to consider this matter."—A. P.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR MURDER

DUMKA, (By Mail)

The story of a man of 45 murdering a young girl because he was abused by her as a "one-eyed man" and of his proposals to marry her was narrated before Mr. R B Beevor, Sessions Judge during the trial of Phenkan Arhi.

The Judge, after analysing the evidence, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to death.

The prosecution alleged that the girl abused the accused when he proposed her hands to her father.

On December 5 last a sister of the girl saw the accused irrigate his potato field before their house. But when the relatives of the girl returned home after nightfall they saw the 'angan' full of blood and the girl was found missing. Believing that she might have been taken away by a wild animal they raised a hue and cry when the sight of her blood-stained 'hasuli', with drops of blood on the ground, led them to trace her body to a well.

It transpired during the evidence that the accused was found walking in a suspicious manner, bare-bodied on a cold night. He made a confession before a Magistrate which, however, he subsequently withdrew during the sessions trial.—A. P.

WILL C. P. B. PERMIT HIM TO RESIGN?

Sriprakas On His Offer To Pt. Malaviya

BENARES, April 27.

Mr. Sriprakas referrring to the controversy between Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and himself says that he wishes that the Congress Parliamentary Board will permit him to resign enabling Pandit Malaviya to go to the Assembly from Allahabad-Jhansi but regrets he is not a free man. He declares publicly that he is in the Assembly temporarily, so that one seat might not be lost and if his resignation soives the present difficulty his happiness will be greater than that of any body.

Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya, Nationalist Candidate, for the Assembly from Benares Gorakhpur is leaving to-night for Gorakhpur in connection with the coming by-election.—A, P.

SUBURBAN POLITICAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from Page 1

needy residents on the coast line should avail themselves of these concessions. The speaker felt that at least the coastline people could save the taxes.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Dandeker and carried unanimously.

POPULARISING HINDI

Mr. Narmuda Vaidya moved that the District Congress Committee should take up the work of popularising Hindi in the Suburban District. The resolution which was duly seconded was passed.

SUPPORT VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Mr Vaikunth Mehta moved a resolution welcoming the formation of tht Village Industries' Association, and supporting the programme chalked out by the Association, and requesting the residents of the Suburban District to give preference to the articles manufactured by village industries, thus taking active interest in village uplift work.

Mr. Mehta said that any country having its major population depending mainly on agriculture should encourage its village and home industries if it wanted ro make any progress. That was the case with India.

Recently it was found that due to the slow death of the cottage creased More people had begun industries unemployment had into depend on agriculture than before bringing into existence that strange phenomenon of half-starvation although there was plenty in the country. By reviving the village industries, there could be more employment and food for the poor. The speaker was sure everyone would encourage the goods manufactured by Village Industries.

A VERY GREAT STEP

Mr. Shankerrao Deo, in seconding the resolution said that the Village Industries Association had been started by Mahatma Gandhi in the interest of the country at large. It was a question of fully feeding villagers of seven lakhs of villages in India. He felt it was a very great step. Not only would it bring employment to the unemployed but the half-starved villagers would get enough to eat. This was the only method by which classes and the masses could live in harmony.

After Mr. Gopalrao Kulkarni had supported the resolution it was put to vote and carried.

A resolution calling upon the people of the suburbs to take greater interest in civic affairs was also passed.

The chairman moved a resolution asking the peasants to use country made tools, instead of taking recourse to machinery and mills was also passed.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, in winding up the proceedings, said that though no resolution of great importance from the national point of view had been passed, yet it had to be admitted that several important resolutions affecting the interest of the poor of the District had been passed. He thought that almost all of them were non-controversial resolutions, and everyone in the suburbs should be able to help in implementing those resolutions.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta moved a vote of thanks to the President who had consented to preside at a sacrifice of his valuable time. After the resolution was duly seconded, it was passed.

Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat thanked all those who had helped in making the Conference a success. He congratulated the men and women volunteers for the splendid work they had done both during the Conference and the Exhibition.

After the Flag Salutation ceremony the Conference completed its work.

SATURDAY'S RESOLUTIONS

On Saturday the Conference passed three resolutions. By the first deep regret was expressed at the demise of Messrs. T. A. K. Sherwani, Abhyankar and other Congress workers, during the last few months, and conveyed its condolences to the bereaved families.

The second resolution paid tributes to the work of the workers in the suburbs, who had taken part in the last Satyagraha movement and made it a success.

By a third it was decided that the suburbs should erect a suitable memorial for the late Vithalbhai Patel, the resolution was moved by Mr. S. S. Naik and seconded by Mrs. Gangabehn Patel.

STRANGE PHENOMENON

Sequel To 'Quake Shock At Mymensingh

CALCUTTA (By Mail)

Reports have been received to the effect that the earthquake shock on Tuesday night was also felt at Sirajganj, Dacca, Bagerhat, Berhampore, Comilla, Tangail, Mymensingh, Netrakona, Manickganj, Bally (Howrah), Natore, Jamalpur (Mymensingh) Jalpaiguri, Dhubri (Assam) Munshiganj and Dumka (Sonthal Parganas).

It is reported that, at Mymensingh, immediately after the shock, an object which looked like a flashlight and covered half the sky from north to south in the shape of a crescent was observed, moving slowly from west to east, and disappearing in about ten minutes' time.—A. P.

Shooting Star Passes Over Dumka

DUMKA (By Mail)

A big shooting star passed over Dumka on the night of April 23, from east to west.

A feature of the phenomenon was that it carried a trail of star-showers and resembled a rocket illuminating the night with an incandescence which was looked upon by a large number of spectators with awe.

The fact that a sharp shock of earthquake was felt only two hours later has given rise to panicky speculations.

Reports received from Bhagalpur confirm that the phenomenon was visible there also, but was accompanied by a loud report as a gunshot.—A. P.

DROP OX-ROASTING

Jains And Royal Jubilee

NAGPUR, April 27.

The following telegram has been sent from Seoni to the Viceroy and Prime Minister by the General Secretary, All-India Digamber Jain Mahasabha:—

"News regarding the roasting of oxen during Jubilee Celebrations has shocked our feelings. Digamber Jain Mahasabha request you kindly to drop this, thus affording them an opportunity to co-operate in the celebration of the Jubilee",—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF BOY

Police Precautions In View Of Strained Communal Feeling

MULTAN April 28

The news of the discovery of the body of a four-year old Hindu boy last night, lying in a street inside the Pak Gate has again caused alarm in the city and number of shops closed down today. It appears that the nostrils of the boy had been plugged resulting in his death.

The Government has announced a reward of Rs. 1,000 to anyone giving information leading to the arrest of the culprit. The police are patrolling the City. Officials, including the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of police are in the City. The public has been warned that if trouble continues punitive police will be posted under section 15 of the Police Act.—A. P.

DISPUTE OVER GIRL

Allowed To Stay In Orphanage, Pending Enquiries

AJMER, April 28

A dispute has arisen between local Muslims and Arya Samajists with regard to the community to which a girl of 18, now in the Arya Samaj Orphanage, belongs. Muslims claim that she belongs to their religion, while the girl herself is stated to have said that she is a Brahmin of Poona, being a runaway from home.

In this connection a large number of Muslims gathered to-day in front of the Orphanage and the situation was threatening. The girl was produced before a Magistrate, when she denied all knowledge of a certain Muslim who claimed her as his niece. She desired to stay in the Orphanage which was granted, pending further investigation.—A. P.

"FLAG DAY" IN LAHORE

LAHORE, April 27.

The Flag Day was observed here to-day in connection with Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Celebrations. All prominent quarters in the city and cantonment were canvassed by boyscouts, Rovers and lady volunteers selling flags on behalf of the Fund and collections are said to be very satisfactory.—A. P.

Shocking Neglect Of Cutch Mandvi's Municipal Needs

Citizens Demand Full Civic Rights And Privileges To Set Matters Right

CUTCH MANDVI, April 24

A public meeting of the citizens of Cutch Mandvi was held recently at the Bhatia Yagya-Shala to demonstrate the urgent Municipal needs of this place and to register its emphatic protest for the gross negligence on the part of the State in this most important function of public utility.

Sjt. Khatau Murarji presided.

Sjt. Sorabjee Batliwala of Bombay who has been recently touring Cutch to get first hand information on the state of affairs in the Villages, was the principal speaker.

Sjt. Gokaldas Khimji gave the past municipal history of the place. He said that Cutch Mandvi was an old town with narrow lanes and was very thickly populated in proportion to the area which it occupied. Owing to the negligence of its municipal needs the citizens were rotting in filth and dirt and in consequence were easy victims to various deceases.

The Only Alternative.

The layout of the town with its component houses was such that it was not possible to have lavatories in a large number of houses and so the aged as well as the women and children had to perform their ablutions openly in the public streets in shame. The only alternative to this breach of ethical rules was the systematic installation of public lavatories in all the localities of the town by the State.

As long ago as in the Samvat year 1932 (equivalent to 1876) when the municipal constitution for Mandvi was framed a levy was instituted both on imports and exports and an excise duty was also imposed on oil, ghee tobacco etc., for the specific purpose that 20 per cent of the income derived from these sources was to be contributed towards and expended for the municipal purposes of Cutch Mandvi, while the remainder was to go to the various charities. The present income from these, aggregated to about Kories 1½ to 1¾ lacs (equivalent to about Rs 37,500 to Rs. 43,750) and the State had been usurping it almost all these years without any benefit to the people.

New Taxes.

Various requisitions had been submitted but they had been of no avail. About two years ago when the people agitated and cried themselves very hoarse demanding urgent attention to their municipal needs, Mr. Suraya Shanker the Dewan of the State with a view to disract public opinion convened a meeting of some flattering individuals and merchants and enchanted them with sweet platitudes. As a result new Municipal taxes yielding about a lac kories (about Rs 25,000) per annum were lavied upon the township of Mandvi, without any further consultation with the people at large.

These new taxes were being collected since the last two years but hardly two to five thousand Kories were disbursed towards the purposes for which they were originally instituted. A few additions had been made to the public street lamps and some more scavangers, peons and clerks had been employed, the meagre expenses for which could be conveniently met from the old levy.

Remains of old fallen houses were covered with heaps of waste and filthy dirt emitting foul odour. Even the wells were encircled by ditches of filthy waste water which rotted and porcelated into the fresh water used for drinking purposes, thus grievously undermining the hygiene of the populace.

Visitor's View-Point.

Sjt. Sorabjee Batliwala then gave a graphic description of things as they seemed to him from a visitor's point of view. He referred to the glorious all-India activities of the Cutchis who played so prominent a part in the development of Indian trade and commerce and ere characterised as a daring and enterprising race.

The speaker expressed his amazement at finding these very same people leading a life no better than beasts in as far as their municipal needs were concerned in their own native soil. He vehemently attacked the State for the lethargic manner in which the Municipal needs of the people had been grossly neglected and suggested some very useful and practical remedies.

Grossly Neglected.

Sjt. Gokuldas Khimji then moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Cutch Mandvi records its sense of utter disgust at the manner in which its Municipal needs are being grossly neglected. Various petitions and protests have been submitted to the State authorities which have received no notice whatsoever. In the absence of any improvements since decades, the citizens are suffering from and are easy victims to various sorts of discases and epidemics.

Since recently during the past two years, new taxation yielding about Koris 1 lac to 1 1/4 lacs have been imposed, but these have not contributed to any material betterment of the existing state of affairs as hardly a small fraction of the municipal taxes collected are being usefully expended.

This meeting therefore earnestly requests His Highness to please to constitute the Municipality of Mandvi on the basis of electoral principle with full civic rights and privileges so that the people may elect the deputies responsible to them and can proceed forthwith to relieve themselves from this veritable dungeon."

The motion was supported by various speakers including Sjts. Khimji Liladhar Matani, Yusuf Alarkhia Patel, Chhabildas Somji Dhodakia, Nanalal Dalpatram Vora, Jeram Liladhar Matani.

Deputation to Dewan.

Another resolution to the effect that a deputation conveying the above resolution and further with a view to explain personally the peoples grievances, be sent to the Dewan of Cutch who then happened to be present in the town, was also passed unanimously. The following persons were elected to the deputation:—

Messrs. Khatau Murarji Matani; Yusuf Alarakhia Patel; Gokuldas Khimji; Kalyanji Dhanji; Jivandas Champshi.

The two municipal members Sjts. Ramji Tejpal and Visonji Kalyanji who were present in the meeting, when requested also consented to join the deputation.

Interview Refused.

Later the deputation waited upon the Dewan of the State, but the interview was refused, the resolution has therefore been forwarded to His Highness.

PT. PANT AND STATES SUBJECTS

Challenges Press Report Of His Speech In A. I. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, April 27.

His attention being drawn to the report of the proceedings of the A. I. C. C. meeting in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 27th April, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant has issued the following press statement:—

The report of my speech on Mr. Gadgil's resolution regarding the Indian states is not correct. I did not oppose the resolution. On the contrary I said that no body in the House could possibly do so as the Congress stood for self-determination and hold that sovereignity was vested in the people and it could not withhold its sympathy from any people aspiring or struggling for freedom, much less from the subjects of Indian States who were flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood. But, in view of Mr. Avadeshnarayan Singh's imputation of bad faith and other charges against the Congress to the effect that the Congress had misled and deceived the people in the States in order to secure their support for the civil disobedience movement by passing a similar resolution in 1928, I stressed the need of caution on this occasion lest Mr. Gadgil's resolution should be similarly misinterpreted.

I advised Mr. Gadgil to withdraw it specially in view of our present circumstances. I would not have spoken at all but for Mr. Avadeshnarayan's spirited attack on the Congress as I made it quite clear then that the subjects of the States have my genuine sympathy and I dare say my position was appreciated by most of the members including Mr. Gadgil for whose resolution I actually voted. Before putting the resolution to the vote it was made clear by the President and also by Mr. Gadgil that the resolution was not intended to convey the impression which Narayan's speech would imply and was not likely to be so misunderstood after the position had been clearly stated in the course of the discussion and consequently the resolution was adopted unanimously. (The report of Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's speech was supplied to the "Chronicle" by the Associated Press).

Mr. A. T. E. Mastaki was given a party by his friends on the eve of his departure for Japan.

BERAR A PAWN IN IMPERIAL GAME

(Continued from page 1).

and thorniest problems of self-determination. Congress is taking pains to inculcate this message of self-help in the minds of the masses, and workers have been urging the villages to try to be self-sufficient and to stand on their own legs. Now it is high time for the masses to grasp the significance of this unique philosophy of the All-India Village Industries Association. I hope and trust that this Conference under the able and experienced guidance of the Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, will give a lead to the masses by chalking out an all-embracing programme of actual work for the betterment of the masses in every walk of life.

COMING REFORMS.

I do not know how I should refer to the impending reforms. In fact the Reforms occupy the last place in the Congress Programme. To say that they are reactionary and retrograde, and therefore unacceptable, is too common place a proposition. None in this country is a whit satisfied with them. It is useless to suggest modifications. The best way to mend the India Bill is to end it.

BERAR UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION.

That Berar be separated and be given the status of an independent Province is the long standing demand of the Berar people. Berar suffers much, financially, by its being linked with the C. P. A considerable portion of Berar's revenue is expended on C.P. from year to year. The late Rao Bahadur Mudholkar unavailingly agitated much against this anomaly. Elected members of the C. P. Council also constantly protested in vain against this perpetual injustice done to Berar. At last, an exhaustive inquiry of this question was made and a formula called "Sim Formula" was evolved by which it was settled that expenditure be incurred in proportion of 60:40 on C. P. and Berar respectively from the general Exchequer. Though this formula was accepted by the Government, still it was never acted upon so that Berar never got its rightful 40 percent out of the divisite portion of the Common Revenue. That Berar's revenue be expended on Berar's necessities is the most natural, and reasonable and legitimate demand. An All Parties Committee was formed which went exhaustively into the details of this much vexed question and submitted its unanimous memorandum to the Prime Minister urging for Berar's claim for a separate and independent province, at the second Round Table Conference. Unfortunately, our Muslim friends did not not think fit to participate in the All-Parties Committee. Meanwhile, the Nizam's Government was trying to get Berar back under its Dominion, and the Muslims in Berar supported the Nizam's claim. The Government played an extremely ingenious game, by turning down both the claim of Nizam to get back Berar as well as refusing to meet the desire of the people of Berar to become separate Province.

Difference of opinion between the Hindus and Muslims of this Province may have been one of the causes of the failure of the All-Parties Committee's Mission. Therefore it may be, that Berar might have been separated and given autonomy to please the Nizam and the Muslims of the Province, even as Sind was separated. But the view of the people of all parties in Berar and those of the Muslims are far from being congruous, and so the settlement of the Berar problem is deferred from date to date. Needless to add that the J. P. C. has kept mum about the solution of the Berar question. Under the new constitution C. P. and Berar will together have one legislature, in which Berar will be represented by a negligible minority of 34 in a total number of 112. No provision is made to safe-guard the interests of Berar which has to remain in constant minority in the Nagpur Council.

Under the new constitution, the Governor is entrusted with special responsibility to see that Berar's revenue is as far as possible expended on Berar. But all of us now know—and know pretty well—how the special responsibility is discharged. In practice, it is entirely at the mercy of his sweet and arbitrary discretion. All other matters are left in the mists of convenient ambiguity. And the Government of India, as well as the Secretary of State, do not think it fit to throw more light on the Government's real intentions regarding Berar's future. Berar does not come under the category of British Province and so it is not only an anomaly, but gorss injustice to put Berar at the mercy of a British Governor and Provincial legislature. And experience has taught beyond doubt, the lesson that none is going to help Berar except the Berar people themselves. So a special responsibility rests with this Conference to find a way out of this complicated tangle.

QUESTIONS BEFORE CONFERENCE.

This Conference will have to closely apply itself as I have said before, to chalk out an all-embracing programme for the uplift of the masses in all walks of life. After the withdrawal of the C. D. Movement, I am sorry to say, that the people at large have lost sight of our cheif goal—that of Purna Swaraj and now they are blindly directing their energies to secondary and trifling objects The Congress should do all in its power to wipe out any prejudices entertained by the masses about Congress intentions.

The All-India Congress Committee has chalked the broad outlines of exhaustive constructive programme. It is the duty of the Provincial Conferences like ours, to fill in the details of the work suitable and practicable under particular circumstances of the Province.

STOP DRAIN OF WEALTH.

The main problem, in my humble opinion is to see as to how the village can be made a self-sufficient unit. We must try to stop the drain of wealth, flowing from villages to the cities.

It is possible that a permanent Congress-Worker or organiser be placed at least in every? of the small circles who will carry out the Congress Programme throughout the year. Experience has shown that the Rashtriya Shalas and Ashrams do this work excellently. The National Schools of Akola and Khamgaon have done splendid service in the last two movements. The Loka-Seva-Mandal of Borgaon, organised by Loksevak Bapusahib Sahasrabudhe and the Ashram at Wadegaon under the supervision of Mr. Dhanjibhai, are the institutions who render unique services to the surrounding villages. If a net work of such Ashrams spreads over whole of the Province, a tremendous amount of work will be done in no time. These Ashrams should train public workers to work in villages. I hope this conference will evolve some definite plan to conduct one such Ashram at least in every Taluq.

CAPTURE POWER

The Congress should also make a well-organised effort to capture every seat of power in all representative institutions, from Provincial Council's down to village panchayats, and utilise them as much as possible to further the Congress Programme. The Conference should also settle the plan of action about the coming Council Elections.

CHANGE IN CREED

Subject Committee Accepts "Truth & Non-Violence"

AKOLA, April 27

The Subjects Committee of the Berar Provincial Congress Conference met at 1p. m. and after a four-hour debate carried by a majority a resolution accepting the change in the creed to 'truth and non-violence."

Mr. Aney voted against the resolution.

The meeting has not concluded. —A. P.

"Unwanted Liquor Shop At Gorai

(Continued from page 10)

shop of the continuance of the shop in the same premises in which it is at present located by the licensee for 1935-36.

I further believe that the alleged objections for the location of liquor shop in its present premises disclosed by "Pro Bono Publico" are grossly incorrect.—Yours, etc., A. F. HENRIQUES.

An Appeal To Princes

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The annual revenue, of many States and Darbars of all classes has increased immensely and the Chiefs are hoarding money. I would request them to fix their maximum. Let the subjects know their maximum and ask them to contribute so as to reach the maximum. When they reach the maximum would they dispense pure justice to the Bhayats, Mulgirassias, Jivaidars, cultivators and their subjects at all costs? I see around the States and talukas with wealth unknown in the previous history of their States. They have got ample wealth and still they do not dispense pure justice. I would wish States and Talukas to restore giras and pay legitimate debts.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Rajkot.

Tax On Fish

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is related of the late Mr. Tilak that when somebody blamed him as a mere destructive critic of the Government's measures, who had not the sense of responsibility to suggest alternatives to those sponsored by the authorities, the Lokamanya retorted that it was not for a non-official like him to suggest to the Government the ways and means to accomplish this or that end it had in view, but that it was for the members of the Government, who were paid for that work, to look to it, and that it would be time for him to consider the ways and means when he had on his shoulders the responsibility that now belongs to those who carry on the administration and are paid for it, and whom therefore he had every right to criticise and only criticise.

In view of this principle, so apty enunciated by the Lokamanya the conduct of one non-official member of the Bombay Legislative Council—I mean Mr. Gangoli the member for North Kanara—becomes quite inexplicable, and even astounding. For we learn from the proceedings of the Council during the last Budget session (on the 18th February, 1935) how Mr. Gangoli, M. L. C. obligingly suggested to the Government that one fruitful source of additional revenue was levying a tax on fishing, and said that he could not understand why fish should not be taxed, if grazing fees could be charged by Government. Thus the member took credit for suggesting to Government one more source of revenue, although the Government with all its ingenuity to increase taxation had not hit upon such a noevl tax. If a novel tax is at all to be introduced, it is a wonder of wonders why his attention has been particularly drawn to fish, unless it is due to his personal views as to fish-eating; for he could well have suggested a tax on any other commodities which are also duty-free to-day as (say) a tax on sacrificial goats.

Will the honourable member explain why he has particularly been enamoured of taxing fish? Is it not the staple food of nearly 90 per cent. of the people living on the coast throughout the Presidency? Has the ingenuity of the Hon. Member gone so bankrupt as not to enable him to suggest any other source of revenue, if he must go out of his way to do so? Finally, can it be said that he is really serious in suggesting fresh taxatton, when the people are groaning under the burden of over-taxation?

Yours Etc.

KANARITE.

EINSTEIN AND THE NAZIS

Reply To Allegations

Professor Albert Einstein has given the first authentic account of his quarrels with the German Academies in his book. "The World As I See it."

A unified collection of essays, addresses and letters compiled for the purpose of presenting a well-rounded portrait of the great scientist and his general outlook on life, the book is a valuable historical document issuing for the first time in complete form his correspondence with the German Academies, asserting that "the version published in German newspapers is for the most part incorrect, important sentences being omitted."

Writing to the Prussian Academy of Sciences, Prof. Einstein declared: "It would be an easy matter for the Academy to get hold of the correct version of my words before issuing the sort of statement about me that it has. The German press reproduced a deliberately distorted version of my words as indeed was only to be expected with the press muzzled as it is to-day."

REPLY TO ALLEGATIONS.

In subsequent letter replying to the charge of participating in atrocity mongering against the Nazi Reich he wrote: "You have also remarked that 'a good word' on my part for the 'German people' would have produced a great effect abroad. To this I must reply such testimony as you suggest would have been equivalent to repudiation of all those notions of justice and liberty for which I have all my life stood. Such testimony would not be, as you put it, a good word for the German nation. On the contrary, it would have only helped to aid those seeking to undermine the ideas and principles which have won for the German nation a place of honour in the civilized world. By giving such testimony in the present circumstances I should have been contributing even if only indirectly to the barbarization of manners and the destruction of all existing cultural values. It was for this reason that I felt compelled to resign from the academy and your letter only shows me how right I was to do so."

To the Bavarian Academy of Science he writes: "The primary duty of the academy is to encourage and protect the scientific life of the country. The learned societies of Germany, however—to the best of my knowledge—stood by and said nothing while not an inconsiderable proportion of German savants and students, also professional men of university education, have been deprived of all chance of getting employment or earning a living in Germany. I would rather not belong to any society which behaves in such manner, even if I do so under external pressure."

HIS MANIFESTO.

Prof. Einstein has also given his manifesto: "As long as I have any choice I will only stay in a country where political liberty, toleration and equality for all citizens before the law are the rule. Political liberty implies liberty to express one's political viewl orally and in writing; toleration is respect for any and every individuas opinion. These conditions do not obtain in Germany at the present time. Those who have done the most for the cause of international understanding, among them some of the leading artists, are being persecuted there. Any social organism can become psychically distempered just as any individual can, especially in times of difficulty. Nations usually survive these distempers. I hope healthy conditions soon supervene in Germany and in the future her great men like Kant and Goethe will not merely be commemorated from time to time, but the principles they inculcated will also prevail in public life and in the general consciousness."

Prof. Einstein's book is alive with a spirit of optimism, believing that civilization is moving forward in its civilizations and ideals, classing the pains and sorrows of this century as growing pains.

SIR M. YAKUB'S REGRET

Govt.'s Refusal To Recognise Muslim Associations

LUCKNOW, April 27.

The annual Conference of the East Indian Railway Muslim employees Association opened today with Sir Munammad Yakub, M.L.A. in the chair. Sir Mahommad Yakub in the course of his presidential address regretted that Government had not yet been satisfied as to the necessity of forming denominational associations and its refusal to accord recognition to Muslim Associations was causing great disappointment and slowing down the pace of their progress.

Continuing Sir Mahommad said it was unfortunate that communal feeling continued in the country. A separate organisation of Muslim employees was extremely necessary for the protection of their rights and removal of their grievances. He urged the co-operation and active support of all Muslim employees associations in the country in order to make a joint effort to obtain recognition of their association.

Concluding he congratulated the Association on the great success which it had achieved during the short period of its existence and hoped that divisional associations would be revived in all centres.—A. P.

LADY WILLINGDON'S BROADCAST

SIMLA, April 26.

At 10 p.m. on May 2, Lady Willingdon will broadcast from Simla Viceregal lodge a message to all India on behalf of Silver Jubilee Fund which will be transmitted by stations of Indian State Broadcasting Service at Bombay, Calcutta both on medium and short wave lengths.—United Press.

Corrupt blood eats away the skin

Popular good sense is not mistaken when it ascribes to blood poisoning the disgusting train of skin diseases: ring-worm, acne, psoriasis, erythema, sycosis, eczema, impetigo, prurigo. It is corrupt blood that is also responsible for varicose veins, phlebitis, varicose ulcers, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, giddiness, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, nephritis, arterio-sclerosis and also women's diseases: menopause, painful menses, difficult puberty, leucorrhoea, metritis, tumours, fibromas. To overcome the ills that worry you and to win back your health, you must therefore free your blood from the poisons which make it foul and sluggish. **RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER** will make new blood for you, pure, fluid, able to carry to all your organs life-giving principles. Its powerful action on the blood explains its wonderful cures. Patients given up by their doctors have been snatched away from death by **RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER.**

RICHELET Laboratories, 6, rue de Belfort, BAYONNE (B.-P.) France. To be had everywhere, or from the sole agents: RICHELET Agency, P. O. Box 817, Bombay.

New Prices

The Lowest in

Bombay!

NEW designs!

NEW colours!

We are now displaying a magnificent variety of leather Materials, specially made to make modern fashion even more charming. You are cordially invited to come and see whatever you need in Leather materials.

BOOT SHOES
FANCY CHUMPLES
LEATHER GOODS,
etc., etc.

You save by buying at our shop; Your satisfaction is guaranteed.

GOLDFIELD LEATHER WORKS
PIRBHOY MANSION.
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

YOUR

SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY

It cures inflamation of the eyes. Loss of sight, Imperfect sight, Nyctalopia, Aching Pain in the eye, Tired and heavy feeling in the eye-lids, Bloody eyes, Excess of Rheum, Fleshy growth in the eye, Burning in the eye, Granular eye-lids, Leucoma Glaucoma, Cataract. Corneal Opacities, etc., etc. Literature free.

P. M. ZAVERI & Co.,
CHEMISTS.
Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Beware of Imitation—Insist on "SELLER'S"

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 8).

budget, he has not acted on right financial principles. Otherwise his Budget, like those of France and America, would have been nearly £200 million on the wrong side. He has quietly altered the rule of contributing £50 million annually to the Sinking Fund. He has arbitrarily and most unjustly stopped paying £40 million towards the debts to America. He has placed a very heavy duty on heavy oil, which has stifled a very important scientific development and which is no doubt done under pressure of influential railway magnates who are also the big bankers of Great Britain. He has taken away £4-1/2 million from the Road Fund at a time when new road construction is acknowledged to be the primary need of Great Britain as the best method of meeting partial improvement in the condition of the unemployed. It is equally pointed out that large scale road construction ought to be one of the prominent items of Mr. Lloyd George's New Deal, which the Cabinet is professing to study carefully. Thus the Government has already annoyed "L G." by the action of the Chancellor. Besides that, this Road Fund balance is really a wrong appropriation of capital amount under disguise of a revenue item.

Death Duties

Similarly, the large item of £80 million obtained from Death Duties when classed as ordinary revenue becomes a losing game from a national point of view. If this so-called tax was used for wiping out the huge national debt it would have been correct policy, as a part out of the capital fortune of the nation would have been used every year to wipe out the capital debt of the nation. Instead of that this capital levy is used up by the Chancellor as if it was a revenue. The death duty is really a collection out of the private fortunes of the people, and therefore the £80 million collected this year is so much less capital in the pockets of the citizens on which there will be so much less income tax in the revenue of the following year. It is also notorious that rich people with landed estates and large surplus wealth are playing many kinds of "legal" tricks and are escaping payment of income tax, sur-tax and death duties to which the Chancellor has kept a closed eye.

'Bribery Budget"

If, therefore, the Chancellor had presented a plain and unvarnished statement of British finance, his Budget would have been also very much on the wrong side and he would have had serious trouble in asking for £124 million on Armaments and Fighting Services. This Budget has undoubtedly won the favour of the lower middle class electorate. If the Chancellor is lucky enough to play a similar game with his finances towards the beginning of 1936, he will come out with the forecast of a new Budget showing certain favours to the unemployed and also reduction in some general tax, such as on beer, tobacco, tea, etc., which would apply to the entire mass of Electorate. There is, therefore, no doubt that, except for some serious political unheaval on the Continent of Europe, the general election will be declared to take place after the National Government finds itself in a position to promise a bribery Budget for the public in 1936 if it is again returned to power. The present Budget and the forecast of the next one will jeopardise the chances of the Labour Party in being returned to the House in sufficient number to form the third Labour Government of Great Britain.

L. G.'s "New Deal"

Mr. Lloyd George after all, had his first talk on his New Deal with the Cabinet Committee on Wednesday morning and the public are mysteriously informed that another talk may take place for fuller discussions on the 30th of May. This in itself should be accepted as an indication that Mr. Lloyd George's proposals are not considered to be so successful or promising as to justify any hurried action by the Government. If there was any item which was of a workable character, and which was likely to bring any large scale unemployment in a profitable scheme, the Cabinet would not have failed to hurry on and Mr. Lloyd George would not have failed to give it a wider publicity. The opinion is gaining strength that Mr. Lloyd George's New Deal is only his device to find a place for himself once again in the Government of his country and the present Cabinet is encouraging him in the hope of using him and the hypnotic powers of his New Deal for an electoral success.

Tory Plans

If after the Silver Jubilee celebrations the Tories succeed in driving Mr. Ramsay MacDonald out of office into the wilderness, as they seem to be determined to do, and if they can then in a new re-shuffle of the Cabinet get rid of unwanted Ministers, like Sir John Simon, Mr. Walter Runciman, Mr. Walter Elliot and Sir John Gilmour, then the Cabinet will forget all about Mr. Lloyd George and his New Deal. The Cabinet will then issue a sharp analytical criticism of his so-called New Deal. If, on the other hand, the Tories are unable to get rid of the unwanted men of the Cabinet then they would invoke the aid of the Welsh Wizard in order to create a new compromise Cabinet and go to the country on behalf of such a reconstructed Government asking for a fresh lease of life for the reconstructed National Government.

Stresa Conference

The Stresa Conference resulted in the united front of France, Russia, Britain and Italy with the aid of other small Powers at Geneva where on Wednesday the League Council condemned Germany in an unequivocable languuage for her rearmament policy. However, Stresa and Geneva have reflected against British supremacy in Continental politics. Italy has managed to maintain a fairly high position for a second class Power but she has also not yet attained a first rank in Central Europe which Mussolini has been playing for. At the next Danubian States Conference, Italy will undoubtedly make another attempt to be the friend, guide and philosopher of all the small States in Central and Eastern Europe, though her success there is rather doubtful. France has been apparently successful in Geneva in using Stresa as a preliminary step towards attaining her object in the League of Nations' Council against Germany. Great Britain, on the other hand, had to surrender to the French view-point in spite of her anxiety to stand by Germany. Poland also had to give up her bluff of opposing France in support of Germany.

France And Russia

The real factor that contributed to the success of France at Geneva on Wednesday was the powerful support that she had from the Soviet Union. Great Britain saw that any open support of Germany and any open desertion of France would lead to a powerful open alliance between the Soviet Union and the group of States that follow the leadership of France. Such a combination would then have openly challenged Germany and France would have without hesitation poured in French troops into German territory according to the sanctions provided for in the Treaty of Versailles. In such an event Britain would have been completely non-plussed and would have had to stand aside deserting Germany and herself playing the part of an important Power. The small States which make the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente cannot dare to raise their heads against France who enjoys the support of the Soviet Union.

Britain's Part

This consideration brought Italy into line with France. Thus the triumph of France has been due very largely to her timely foresight in courting the friendship of the Soviet Union. And in the League Council when the final battle was fought, Litvinoff played not only the leading part but the boldest and most defiant part. He lectured to Nazi Germany as a Communist Commisariat and not as a tactful British diplomat might have done. Though the European Powers are not willing to admit this powerful influence of the Soviet Union, Germany has made Soviet's existence quiet clear by her angry reply in declaring that "the League of Nations has now become the central platform of Moscow Bolshevism for the benefit of Paris militarism." Though no specific measures against German militarism are discussed or thought of by the League Council, there is no doubt that the resolution of the Council on Wednesday will act as a warning and will lead to actual action in the future if Germany dared to go on seriously with her large scale programme of rearming. Britain, as I said earlier, had to play a very quiet and subdued part at Geneva and Herr Hitler and his Nazi Press are now attempting to goad Great Britain and Italy into some action. What is now happening on the Continental stage is calculated to stay the hands of France following up by actual military action her victory in the Council Chamber of Geneva on Wednesday last.

G 7 (Regd.)

SPECIFIC

This invaluable, scientifically tested medicine relieves the pain of urinary disease within two doses. Amazing results have been worked on the most obstinate and chronic cases.

Price Re. 1 only.
V. P. Charges extra.

Dr. REHMTULLAH SULEMANJI
Corner of Grant Road (75)
BOMBAY No. 7.

Mrs. Ladorani Zutshi, Acting President of tht Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, who, with her daughters, had taken a prominent part in the last Civil Disobedience Movement, has left Lahore for good with a view to settle down in Allahabad.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA ON SCREEN

Sir Gulamhussein Urges Berlin Film Congress To Take Action

KARACHI, Ppril 27

Sir Ghulamhusain Hidayatullah, President of the Film Group in the Central Legislature has issued the following communication to the President of the National Association of German Film Exhibitors:—

On behalf of the Film Group in the Indian Central Legislature, we are addressing the following lines with a request that it should be placed on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the International Film Congress to be held at Berlin from 25th April to 2nd May 1935.

Under the present somewhat anomalous situation in which our vast country of 350 million people is placed we are not able to make our presence felt in such international conferences as yours but we desire through this communication to bring to the forefront of your deliberations certain matters which have caused deep and widespread resentment in this country. We are referring to a type of film production such as 'India Speaks' distributed by RKO Radio Pictures and 'Bengali' produced and distributed by Paramount Film Company of America.

Such attempts on the part of renowned film producers to keep up an illusion of smug self-complacency and superiority complex in the minds of European and American public whose ignorance of life and conditions in India is collosal, can only recoil on those who conscienciously or sub-consciously make or support them. It is significant that all such efforts emanate from non-British film producers who know Indian conditions least and cater cheap amusement appealing to and fostering the baser instincts of racial arrogance. We may inform you of the fact elicited from the Home Member of the Government of India that the film 'India Speaks' has been banned throughout the British Empire.

We yield to none in supporting the idea of international collaboration, but this great ideal is today like a delicate plant in need of careful and intelligent nursing on the part of all concerned. From what has been said above, you will not fail to see the urgent necessity of effective action on the part of of your Congress to nip in the bud such objectionable films production and exhibition causing mischief and undermining the very idea of international common action because, after everything is said and done, India with its vase actual and potential resources is not a nation that can much longer remain indifferent to such treatment but will soon count as important voice in coming to decisions of international character.

The Banihal route to Kashmir is now open, but cars must cross the Banihal Pass in the early morning to avoid possible delays from avalanches, as there is still heavy snow on the mountains.

Youths Must Capture Congress

Meherali Unfolds Socialist Ideology At Jubbulpore Conference

JUBBULPORE, April 27.

"When the history of these recent years comes to be written, the discriminating historian will mark out the Congress Socialist Party's birth as a most important political event of 1934" declared Mr. Yusuff Meharali in the course of his presidential address at the Mahakoshal Youths' Conference which met here to-night in the Swadeshi Exhibition grounds.

Dwelling on the Party's policy and programme Mr. Meharali observed, "The programme and tactics of the party have been chalked out after a careful study of the Indian conditions and during its existence of the first year they have made satisfactory progress which fills us all with great hope for future."

DYNAMIC IDEAS.

Proceeding the speaker remarked, "The dynamic ideas always have had fascination for youths and there is no subject that should intertst them to-day more than socialist principles and their applicability in India. Orthodox economists are fond of telling us that society's basis is security and stability. While a few have all means of luxury, great poverty is the lot of the masses. If we attenmpt to analyse the economic forces that are shaping the world's fabric to-day we find the exploitation of many by a few as the most obvious explanation of this paradox."

FOR TOILING MASSES.

Commenting on imperialism Mr. Meharali remarked, "British Imperialism is the manifestation of world's phenomena as the word 'Imperialism' itself is the product of a system of society, known as capitalism.

Commenting on the policy of the Indian National Congress the speaker remarked that for the last half a century the Congress was carrying out freedom's fight but during that time it did not define the meaning of Swarajya. The independence resolution of the Lahore Congress was the first land mark and the resolution of fundamental rights adopted at the Karachi Congress carried the process of clarification. Further, Congress Socialist sought complete ideas enunciated in the Karachi resolution and hold that their Party only can solve India's numerous complicated problems including the communal one also.

WRECK THE "REFORMS."

Referring to the country's important problems Mr. Meharali declared that the Congress should wreck the new reforms by capturing the new legislatures and refusing to accept offices.

Regarding the problem of the Indian States, the speaker opined that the grievances of the Indian States subjects should be of as much concern of the Congress as those of British India and that in a free India there should be no room for those Princes.

Further appealing to youths Mr. Meherali advised them to study Socialism in its various ramifications and to apply it to India. He also advised them to choose allies carefully and think of industrial workers and peasantry when they envisaged a free India.

CAPTURE CONGRESS.

Concluding he advised youths to be national in working for country's liberty and to be international in acknowledging no difference of race, caste or creed, working for world's emancipation. The meeting then passed resolutions welcoming the formation of the Congress Socialist Party, secondly, attainment of independtnce meaning the socialist order of society, thirdly, protesting against the waging of war or participating in war, fourthly, urging youths to spend vacations in villages and carry on national work, and with a view to capturing the Congress to enroll themselves as Congress members in large numbers.—United Press.

CHINGLEPUT POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Dr. Rajan Elected President

CHINGLEPUT, April 26.

The Reception Committee of the Chingleput District Political Conference has elected Dr. T. S. Rajan as the President of the Conference.

Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipati, M.L.C., will hoist the National Flag. Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Swadesamitran" will open the Conference.—United Press.

A Rare Opportunity to **ART LOVERS**

Under the auspices of the "IRA LEAGUE"

The Persian Art Exhibition

TOWN HALL DAILY FROM 2 to 8 p.m.

From 24th to 3rd May, 1935.

Entrance As. **4** only.

AJANTA

SOAP, SNOW & HAIR OIL

AJANTA was a vision of Indian art and Ajanta was a vision of Indian toilet manufacture. Like the artists of old, we have realised the vision and there they lie—things of beauty and things of joy for ever.

LURE OF THOSE CAVES— & LURE OF THOSE TOILET.

This AJANTA trio will give distinction to your taste and mark delicacy of your judgment.

Hundred per cent. Swadeshi.

NASCO

Sole Agents:—
B. P. VORA & CO., 126, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

HEALTH can be regained, vitality restored, nerves conquered. Bodies filled with all manner of drugs will not induce either sleep, energy or composure, but a dose of Enervin every day will help to create self-confidence and mental alertness. Enervin is a natural tonic, without drugs, made from the finest fruit juices. So to

Keep healthy—take

ENERVIN

'IT MUST do you good'

Enervin Agency,
P. O. BOX No. 888, BOMBAY.

Available at All Chemists

Tata Steel Shares Look Up

Renewed General Buying

MARKET SHOWS GOOD TONE

Bombay, April 27.

The local Share Bazaar opened steady to-day at about unchanged prices. Later on there was general buying and the market displayed very good undertone.

There was fairly active buying in Tata Steel Shares which resulted in steady improvement but towards the close there was some realising. It appears that confidence is now returning and the market looks like improving.

The improvement in Securities is inducing new buying and the technical position of the market being healthy, the action was impressive. It appears that some buyers are still waiting to enter the market on setback. There was some professional unloading in hopes of lower prices on last days of transfers when weak holders generally unload. Budley differences again widened. There is decided change in the general sentiment and the market is preparing for a big upheaval in coming months.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, April 27.

100	Am. Advance	285 0
500	Bom. Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	876 4
250	Bradbury	108 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 27.

Century 290, 288, 291, 290, 293, 292
Bom. Dyeing 870, 873, 872, 880, 877, 875, 876
Kohinoor 202, 205, 206, 205
Central India 326, 330, 329, 332, 330
New Great 161, 160, 161
Simplex 82-8, 83-12
Swadeshi 208, 210, 208, 212, 210
Bundi 46-8, 46-12, 46-4, 46-8
I. Cement 405, 412, 410, 411, 410
Punjab 26-12, 26-8, 27, 26-12
Shahabad 416, 413, 412, 413-12
Andhra 1655, 1660, 1662, 1680, 1672, 1675
Tata Hydro 177-8, 178-2, 177, 178
Tata Power 1565, 1560, 1580, 1575, 1600, 1590, 1587, 1592
T. Steel Dfd. 650, 645, 652, 647, 660, 655, 661, 660, 682, 672, 667
T. Steel Ord. 141, 140, 141/8, 144, 143/8, 143, 142/4, 142
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 170/8, 170/4
Bellapur 285, 283, 293, 291
B. Steam 288,
B. Burma 360, 361, 360, 362

100	Century	292 8
100	Central India	330 0
100	Colaba	131 4
100	Coorla	107 8
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	360 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	107 8
100	Gokak	190 10
1000	Hindustan	1,725 0
100	Indore	76 4
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	67 8
100	Kohinoor	205 0
250	Laxmi	680 0
100	Madhavji	11 0
250	Madras United	45 0
1000	Morarji	1,050 0
250	Modeq	57 8
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	161 4
100	Osmanshahi	57 8
100	Phoenix	328 12
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2,300 0
50	Simplex	83 12
100	Swadeshi	210 0
100	Swan	71 4
25	Tata	16 0
500	Vishnu	1,410 0
1000	Western	900 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	93 0
25-50	Central	35 4
500	Imperial	1540 0
125-500	Imp. Cont.	381 14
50-100	India	117 4
5	Union	5 6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	46 8
70	Gwalior	115 0
160	Indian	410 10
40	Katni Def.	1350 0
100	Katni Ord.	388 12
75	Okha	221 4
10	Punjab	26 12
100	Shahabad	413 12
70	United	79 8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 12
15-75	New India	43 8
200	Oriental	4600 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 10

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	162 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1,675 0
10	Ajmer	11 0
50	Bombay Tram	156 14
100	Bom. Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 8
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	217 8
100	Surat	198 2
100	Tata Hydro	178 12
1000	Tata Power	1,592 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	365 4
100	Amr. Patty	116 4
100	C Province	91 4
100	Dhond Baramati	90 0
100	Gujarat	69 0
100	Mandra Bhon	95 8
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 0
500	Trapty Valley	770 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	27 0
30	Tata Steel Defd	667 8
75	Tata Steel Ordinary	142 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	168 12
50	Belapur Sugar	291 14
250	Bombay Steam	288 12
125	Bombay Burma	362 8
15	Bombay Burma Contry	118 12
8sh.	Br. B Petrol	3-1-6
50	Bombay Telephone	107 4
100	Indian Bleaching	140 0
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	505 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	491 14
1000	Port Canning	590 0
15	Scindia	10 11
30	Tata Construction	76 0
25	Tata Oil	18 4

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,340 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	280 0
7	pc Bombay Tram	78 4
5	p.c Central India	502 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	131 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	142 8
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 2
7	p c Tata Hydro	137 8
7½	p c Tata Power	1375 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	175 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170 4
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	14 0
7	p.c Vishnu	625 0

SILVER PRICES TO BE RAISED TO 129 C.

Foreign Purchases To Be Stopped

Bombay, April 27.

Messrs. Ali Mahomed Mecklai and Co. have to-day received the following Cable from their New York friends, Messrs Carl M. Loeb and Co:—

"Rumour Government considering raising domestic price 1.29 simultaneously stopping foreign purchases."

EXPORT OF GOLD

Bombay, April 27

Gold worth Rs. 43,02,876 was exported from Bombay during the week ended April 27.

The whole shipment was for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam, and it was carried away by s.s. Mooltan, which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon.

Besides this, sovereigns worth Rs. 8,92,186 which were for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam were also exported during the week.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,27,45,99,429.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, April 26.

May	78.30+3.00
July	78.80+3.00
September	79.67+3.00

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 26.

Spot silver prices were fixed to-day at 81 cents which shows a rise of 4 cents.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 26.

Market:—Market is uncertain.
Spot 36 1/4
Forward 36 3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 26.

Gold Bars Fne per oz. £7-4-9 1/2

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
May 132. July 120 at Cross Rate 4.81 1/8.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 244—Liverpool May 6.54 Rs. 42 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 239/8—Liverpool July 6.53 Rs. 44 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 244—Liverpool May 1936 6.23 Rs. 44 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 244—New York May 11.85 Rs. 29 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.83 1/8.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 239/8—New York July 11.89 Rs. 34 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.81 1/8.

U. S. WINTER WHEAT CROP

Private estimates of winter wheat are extremely bullish to the extent of 352 million bushels.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, April 27.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active. Prices advanced on foreign buying and trade buying. The feeling in favour of cotton is increasing as a result of sharp rise in Silver prices with possibilities of inflation. There was trade buying for near months while Far Eastern demand was confined to distant months. The market was very steady. Prices assumed hardening tendency and closed at about the highest level of the day. The market opened at a rise of 10 points with July 11.82. During the early part of the day there was some realising which resulted in a decline of 7 points from the opening level and July was quoted 11.75 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was active buying and offering were light. The market closed at a net rise of 17 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 25 points to 12.25c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also firm and closed at a rise of 15 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 12.30c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (2-58 p.m.)	11.90+18
N. Y. July Lowest (11-53 p.m.)	11.75+03
Liverpool July Highest (2-45 p.m.)	6.52+69
Liverpool July Lowest (10-1 a.m.)	6.47+04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Market steady on strength America, heavy trade calling and advance in silver Bullish.

New York.—Market advanced on trade buying nears and Far East demand for distants.

New York.—Feeling in favour of cotton increasing due to strength of spot cotton and silver. Scarcity of contracts. Advance may go somewhat further.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents.

9-34 p.m.: Offerings light due to recent influences.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 27.

May	11.85
July	11.88
October	11.41
December	11.46
January	11.49
March	11.57
Middling Spot	12.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 27.

May	11.75
July	11.84
October	11.38
Middling Spot	12.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 27.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. P. Ports	2,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000

EBYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 27.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
May, 1935	8.11
July, 1935	8.11
October, 1935	8.10
November, 1935	8.07
January, 1936	8.06
F.G.F. Spot	8.44

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 27.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.90
Fine, (Good Staple)	6.05
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.20
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.90
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.05
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.20
BENGAL:	
Good	3.86
Fully Good	3.96
Fine	4.06
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	3.96
Fine	4.06
Superfine	4.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 27.

	10-12 a.m. To-day's Quotations.	Prices.
April, 1935		6.60
May, 1935		6.56
June, 1935		6.53
July, 1935	6.53	6.51
August, 1935		6.39
September, 1935		6.32
October, 1935		6.24
November, 1935		6.20
December, 1935		6.20
January, 1936		6.20
February, 1936		6.20
Middling Spot		6.80

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, April 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 9-7/8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, April 27.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points and soon prices were quoted 6 points up with July 6.49. There was trade buying of near months and foreign selling of distant positions. Later on there was trade selling and speculative buying which met with profit taking and hedge selling. Prices fluctuated with a range of 5 points and finally closed at a rise of 7 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points at 6.78d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 8 points. At the close May was quoted 5.95, July 5.93 and October 5.91.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 2 to 6 points. Spot Sakel prices advanced 6 points at 8.45. Uppers futures closed 3 to 4 points up with Spot cotton 10 points up at 7.94.

LONDON SILVER.

London,, April 27.

Market is quiet.

Spot	35-1 8
Forward	35-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London,, April 27.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-5-4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London,, April 27

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-9|16 per cent. to 0-5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-5 8 per cent. to 0-11 16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1|4 per cent. to 0-1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan, 0-1|2 per cent. to 0-1 2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London,, April 27.

T.T. London on:—	
Berlin	11.93
Amsterdam	7.12-1|2
Brussels	28.40
Madrid	35.21
Milan	58.25
Berne	14.86-1|2
Paris	72.91
Prague	114.87
T.T. London on New York closing rate	4.82-1|16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London,, April 27.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, April sellers 24 7-1 2.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, May sellers 24|10-1|2.

South Australian Parcels, April sellers 28|3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London,, April 27.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., nominal 6|9.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., sellers 6 6.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., sellers 6|6.

SEEDS.

London,, April 27.

Linseed Laplata Hull c.i.f., ton, April sellers £9-10-0.

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f., ton, Apl.-May sellers £11-12-6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f., ton, Apl.-May sellers £12-2-6.

Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont. c.i.f., ton, Apl.-May sellers £12-6-0.

Castorseed Bombay, c.i.f., ton, May-Aug. sellers £11-10-0.

Cottonseed Bombay, c.i.f., ton, no offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London,, April 27.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt., May sellers 20|7-1 2.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt., Jun.-Aug. sellers 21.

LONDON RUBBER.

London,, April 27.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., sellers 5-11 16.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 26-4-35	4151000	7065000
Receipts yesterday 26-4-35	5000	15000
Exports to date 26-4-35	3949000	6437000
Stock at Ports 22-4-35	2106000	3051000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-4-35	1447000	1523000
Stock at Liverpool 22-4-35	749000	1040000
Visible Supply 22-4-35	4996000	6899000
Quantity in sight 22-4-35	7460000	10965000
Quantity out of sight 22-4-35	7782000	10619000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 27.

Following a further rise of 17 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs 240/8 for Broach J/A delivery and prices advanced to Rs 241/8 on active buying and short covering. Later on there was considerable profit-taking which depressed prices to Rs 239/8. The undertone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of three points but heavy selling in the local market depressed prices to Rs. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs	a	p
Broach A/M	243	0	0
Broach J/A	238	0	0
New Broach A/M	225	4	0
Oomra May	213	0	0
Oomra July	214	0	0
Bengal May	139	0	0
Bengal July	140	12	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 27

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	151	146	142	139
Panjab	...	151	146	142	139
Rajputana	...	152	147	143	140
Oomra No. 3	223	220	217	213	...
C P No. 1	243	240	237	233	...
C P No. 2	230	227	224	220	...
Broach No. 2	...254	250	246	241	
Punjab-Ame	...	284	280	276	271
Surat	...	334	330	326	321
Rajpipla	...	334	330	326	321
Navsari	...	339	335	331	326

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 27.

Bengal Superfine	...	160
Bengal Fine	...	150
Bengal F.G.	...	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	150
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	145
Wardha-Hingt	...	239
Nagpur Savner	...	244
Pundhurna	...	326
Yeotmal	...	225
Arvi	...	224
Ellichpur	...	222
Berar	...	216/218
Khamgaon	...	218/220
Mulkapur	...	214/216
Khandesh	...	211/214
Jalna/Sailu	...	211/214
Burwah Sanavad	...	221
Broach Fine	...	257
P unjab/American	...	280
Punjab/American mix	...	265
Cambodia	...	315
Compta Good	...	285
Kampala	...	375
Busoga	...	373
Jinja	...	371

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 27

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	1,373	221,609
Central India	150	87,469
Barsi and Nagar	240	90,075
Hyderabad Gaorani	165	38,464
Berar	2,381	330,939
Central Provinces	828	80,391
Total Oomras	5,137	848,947
Dholera	1,774	133,507
N W Provinces	...	36,528
Rajputana	156	22,003
Sind-Punjab	333	280,153
Broach	423	114,382
Coompta and Dharwar	923	54,143
Westerns-Northerns	1,002	34,250
Cocoanada	...	114
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,583	42,739
Persian	...	2,450
American	653	27,539
Egyptian and African	4,993	232,709
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	16,977	1,824,175

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales

	1st Sept to 25th Apl Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	890	289,291
Japan and China	6,274	771,730
Coast Ports	...	20,419
Up-country by Rail	...	163,554
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	17,629
Total	7,164	1,262,623

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, April 27

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 31/10/6; Highest Rs. 31/13/6; Lowest Rs. 31/7; Closing Rs. 31/9

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 33/10; Highest Rs. 33/13/6; Lowest Rs. 33/7/6; Closing Rs. 33/9/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 42/6; Highest Rs. 42/8; Lowest Rs. 41/15; Closing Rs. 42/4

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 44/5/6; Highest Rs. 44/9; Lowest Rs. 44/0/6; Closing Rs. 44/6

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 24/13; Highest Rs. 24/14; Lowest Rs. 24/8/6; Closing Rs. 24/13

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/4; Highest Rs. 26/6/6; Lowest Rs. 26; Closing Rs. 26/6

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 26.

Broach A/M. Op 240 1/2; Highest 243 3/4; Lowest 240 1/2; Closing 243 3/4.

Broach J/A Op 235 1/4; Highest 239 1/4; Lowest 235 1/4; Closing 239 1/4.

Broach A/M 1936 Op. 223 1/2; Highest 227; Lowest 223 1/4; Closing 227

Oomra May Op. 210 1/4; Highest 213 Lowest 210 1/4; Closing 213

Oomra July Op. 210 1/2; Highest 213 3/4; Lowest 210 1/2; Closing 213 3/4.

Bengal May Op 139; Highest 142 1/2; Lowest 139; Closing 142 1/2

Bengal July Op 140 1/2; Highest 144 1/4; Lowest 140 1/2; Closing 44 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 16 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-35) Rs. 10

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 38 1/4

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, April 26.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn Power Com.	3 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	46
Consolidated Gas	23
Columbia Gas	6 1/2
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A.	67
American Tel. and Tel.	113
Western Union Telg	27 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	17 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R.R.	12
National Distillers	25 1/2
Continental Oil	20
United States Steel	32 3/4
American Smelting	44
Int. Nickel of Canada	27 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	13 3/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	61
General Motor	30 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	24
St. Oil of N J.	42
Socony	14
Chase Bank	22
National City Bank	20 3/4
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	20
National Dairy	14
Alaska	18

Total business 1 3/4 million.

Market a shade better but our opinion remains unchanged. Socony earned 76 cents per share in 1935 compared to 71 cents per share in 1934; quarterly dividend 15 cents per share. Carloadings up 19200.

UNBROKEN ADVANCE IN LONDON SILVER

Bombay, April 27.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Another unbroke advance took London prices yesterday to 36 3/8 Though Sect. Morgenthau notification of another increase is not yet known he has firmly reiterated to do so until the price reaches 1.29 dollars and in case, should it be necessary to re-value over 1.29 dollar, he asserts to hold power under Gold Purchase Act. This ready response has impressed the world stock holders. The dilemma of London markets can be realised from the recent exports and falling off in imports. Admitting the present trade barriers the main object of raising silver is to advance commodities but this has been partially unattained owing to unsolved International problem and sooner or later, America will have to face these matters.

Though we advise caution, we continue to recommend purchases on setbacks.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 27

April	11.99+05
May	12.07+05
June	12.17+02

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 27.

May	1.00 1/4+2 1/4
July	0.99 5/8+2 1/4c.
October	1.00 3/8+2 1/2c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 27.

May	65 1/4+1 1/2d.
July	67 7/8+1 5/8d
October	69 1/2+1 1/2d
December	70 3/4+1 5/8d

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 27.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-10-0
Shipment April Rs. 3-15-9.
Shipment April-May Rs. 4-1-3.
Shipment June Rs. 4-2-3.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-3-0.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4-4-0.
Kesar Rs. 14-3-0
Saraya Rs. 13-11-0.
Java spot F 4.00

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 27.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,373
Central India	150
Barsi-Nugger	240
Hyderabad-Gaorani	165
Berar	2,381
Central Provinces	328
Dholera	1,774
Rajputana	156
Sind-Punjab	333
Broach	423
Compta-Dharwar	923
Western-Northerns	1,002
Tinnivelly and Cambodia	1,583
Americans	653
Egyptians	94
East Africans	4,899
Total	16,977

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 25th April	16,415
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	1,807,198
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,784,151

SEEDS.

London, April 26.

Linseed Laplata Hull C.I.F. ton £9-8-9 April sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton £11-8-9 April/May sellers.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton £12-0-0 April/May sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont C.I.F. ton £12-3-9 April/May sellers.

Castorseed Bombay C.I.F. ton £11-10-0 May/August sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay, C.I.F. ton No offers.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt. 20/6 May sellers.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt. 21 June/August sellers.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. 5 3/4 sellers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, April 27.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 93/13/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 93/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/13
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/13

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 100/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/9
4 per cent 1943 105/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 111/4
5 per cent 1939/44 107/14
5 per cent 1940/43 109/4
5 per cent 1935 100 8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108
3 1/2 per cent 1935 I E 101/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 101/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 121
6 per cent K P T 1956 121
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 106

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs 93-13 declined to 93/8 to close steady as above.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 27.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 to 15th May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 to 15th June
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 July-Sept.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks selling T T 276 1/2
Banks buying T T 273 3/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 545
Banks buying D D 555

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 1/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 1/4

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/2 nominal
Banks buying T T 78 nominal

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 176 1/2 nominal

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 119 nominal.

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 88 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.81 1/2 26th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 1/8 27th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 27th inst.
Java/London 7.09 27th inst
London/Paris 72.78 26th inst
London/Belgium 28.37 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 14.82 1/2 26th inst.
London/Italy 58.06 26th inst
London/Berlin 11.93 26th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 26th inst.
London/New York 4.81 1/8 26th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.11 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-4-5 25th inst. £7-4-9 1/2 26th inst
Silver London Ready 34 7/8 25th inst. 36 1/4 26th inst
Silver London Forward 35 25th inst. 36 3/8 26th inst
Silver New York Ready 77 1/4 25th inst 80 1/2 26th inst
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 25th inst 5/8 p.c 26th inst
London Discounts 6 mos 11/16 p.c. 25th inst 11/16 p.c 26th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Firm

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, April 26

July	2.40—03
September	2.46—04
December	2.55—03
January	2.43+03

INDIAN COTTON CROP ESTIMATES

Supplementary Forecast

The following forecast refers to the entire cotton area of India and deals with both the early and late crops of the season:—

DESCRIPTION.

Oomras Area (acres.) 1933-34 10,363,000 Yield (400 lbs B/s.) 1933-34 1,705,000; Area (acres) 1934-35 10,097,000; Yield (400 lbs. B/s.) 1934-35 1,484,000.

Bengal Scind Area (acres.) 1933-34 3,915,000; Yield (400 lbs. B/s.) 1933-34 1,152,000; Area (acres) 1934-35 3,861,000; Yield (400 lbs. B/s.) 1934-35 1,331,000.

Dholleras Area (acres.) 1933-34 2,380,000 Yield (400 lbs. B/s.) 1933-34 560,000; Area (acres) 1934-35 2,925,000; Yield (400 lbs. B/s.) 1934-35 588,000

Broach Area (acres.) 1933-34 1,266,000; Yield (400 lbs. B/s.) 1933-34 225,000; Area (acres) 1934-35 1,378,000; Yield (400 lbs. B/s.) 1934-35 152,000.

Americans Area (acres.) 1933-34 929,000; Yield (400 lbs. B/s.) 1933-34 398,000; Area (acres) 1934-35 1,030,000; Yield (400 lbs. B/s.) 1934-35 473,000.

Others Area (acres.) 1933-34 4,486,000; Yield (400 lbs. B/s.) 1933-34 930,000; Area (acres) 1934-35 4,539,000; Yield (400 lbs. B/s.) 1934-35 779,000.

Total Area (acres.) 1933-34 23,739,000; Yield (400 lbs. B/s.) 1933-34 4,970,000; in the estimated area of cotton and a decrease of 5 per cent in the yield on Area (acres) 1934-35 23,830,000; Yield (400 lbs. B/s.) 1934-35 4,807,000.

This shows a decrease of 1 per cent cotton in Bales of 400 lbs. nett.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1935

Country Waiting For Jawaharlal's Release

RURAL INDIA BACKS SOCIALIST STATE

Dr. Chandulal's Plain-Speaking

"I am neither a Communist nor a Socialist. But whatever opinion one might hold, I must say that the ultimate goal of Indians is a Socialist State. I am a man living in the rural area. I can say with authority on what lines people in the rural area are thinking. The majority of them are for Socialism."

So said Dr. Chandulal Desai in the course of his speech while hoisting the tri-colour flag on Sunday morning at the Congress House. The occasion was the usual monthly Flag Salutation ceremony. Members of the Gandhi Seva Sena and the Bombay National Guard gave a salute when the tri-colour was unfurled. The Harijan band was in attendance.

EMBODIMENT OF SACRIFICE.

Dr. Desai said that the flag was an embodiment of sacrifice and service. He referred to the respect shown to the flag by other nations and said that even after years, some of the well-known leaders themselves did not know the proper way of showing respect to their National Flag. He deplored that fact and said that the sooner everyone learnt the importance of a flag and what it represented the better it would be for the cause of the country to freedom.

JUBBULPORE IMPRESSIONS

Continuing he said that he had just returned from the A. I. C. C. meeting at Jubbulpore. Whatever the impression that the others had gathered about the Jubbulpore meeting his own impression was that the meeting was called with the main aim of crushing the growing strength of Socialists.

"I am not a Socialist myself nor am I a Communist but the impression that I gathered at the Jubbulpore meeting was that there was a deliberate attempt at crushing the Socialists. Whatever opinion one might hold about the ultimate goal of the country, I for one am sure that it is going to be a Socialist State. This I am saying as one of those living in the rural areas and not one living in a city like Bombay. I know that the majority of those in the rural area are for Socialism although their views might not be broadcast."

FOR JAWAHAR'S RELEASE

"I am a No-changer. I do not believe that anything could be achieved through the councils or assemblies. There are several others holding the same opinion as mine. The country is at present not looking to the Assembly or the Councils for its salvation. It is waiting for the release of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. I am sure that immediately after his release the whole political atmosphere is going to change."

The speaker further said that the present strength of the Congress was not what it was. It was for the people to strengthen the Congress. The successes within the Assembly are unreal and would carry the country no further. He wanted Congressmen to take up the constructive work of the Congress and do some real work instead of doing it as if it is some sort of recreation after the daily routine.

WANTED BETTER LEADERSHIP.

The speaker had been in the City for the last two months and had heard and seen the leaders of the Congress quarrelling with one another. Most of the leaders in the City were engaged in running down each other without devoting much time to actual work. He felt that such leaders would not be of any use for the rank and file who looked up to them for guidance. Such leaders were like patent pills. Unless these leaders were made of sterner stuff there was no use their remaining in the places they are occupying. The earlier they get out the better it would be for the Congress.

They were men who could talk and their talk would be very enlightening within the Assembly Chamber. But it would serve no purpose outside in the country where real solid work was needed. Such sort of leadership could not go on for a day, in Gujerat. He had to refer to the above things because he felt from the bottom of his heart that the slums should be cleared for the onward progress of the Congress.

APPEAL FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Chandulal Desai said that the doctor was one of the few most sincere workers Congress possessed. He had dedicated most of his time for the work of the country. He was a very plainspoken man and said what he felt. The strength and discipline of the Congress was not to-day what it was a year or two ago. During the National Week, the B.P.C.C. had appealed to the citizens of Bombay to enroll themselves as members of the Congress and expected that the number would reach at least 25,000. Mr. Patil felt that the appeal had fallen on deaf ears as only 2,500 members had been enrolled during the week. The membership in the City of Bombay had so far been only 12,000. The response from the public to the call of the B.P.C.C. was as great as ever but he was sorry that though there was much talk there was little work that was done.

"CLEAR SLUMS OF CONGRESS."

There was talk of clearing the slums and what Dr. Desai wanted was clearing the Congress slums. But there were not enough disciplined volunteers who would undertake the work of enrolling Congress members. If there were enough number of people, who came forward to enroll Congress members the speaker was sure that very soon Bombay would be having no less than a lakh of Congress members.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committe had invited Babu Rajendra Prasad to visit Bombay and stay here for three days in May. He would be taking account of what all had been done by the Congress in the city since the holding of the Congress session. It would be a matter of shame, if Babu Rajendra Prasad were to find that only 12,000 members had been enrolled by Bombay which used to always top the list in the whole of India in the enrolment of Congress members.

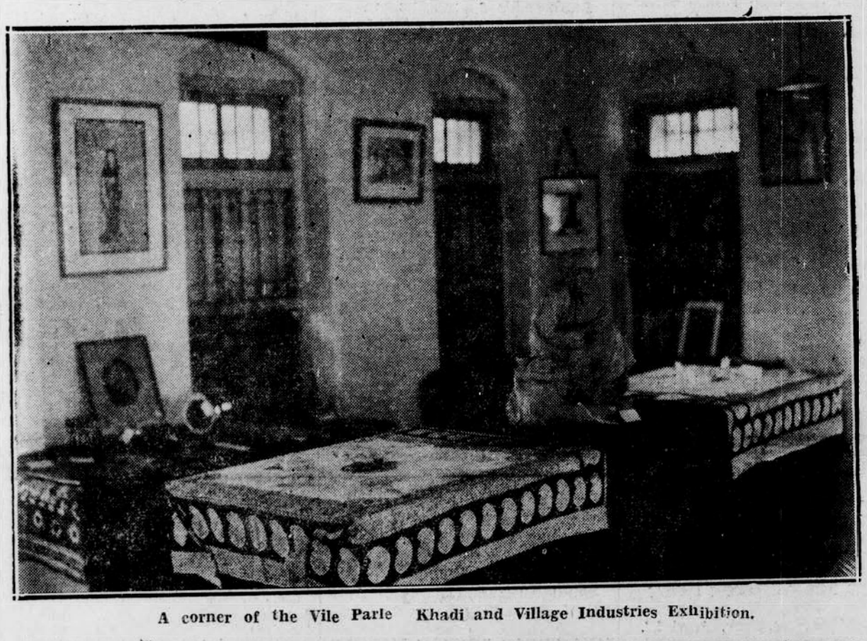
TO HONOUR RAJEN BABU.

There was a move to present a civic address to Rajen Babu and naturally the members of the Corporation would like to know what work had been done by the Congress itself in the city. He appealed to the citizens of Bombay to enroll themselves as Congress members within the coming 30 day's and thus clear the slums.

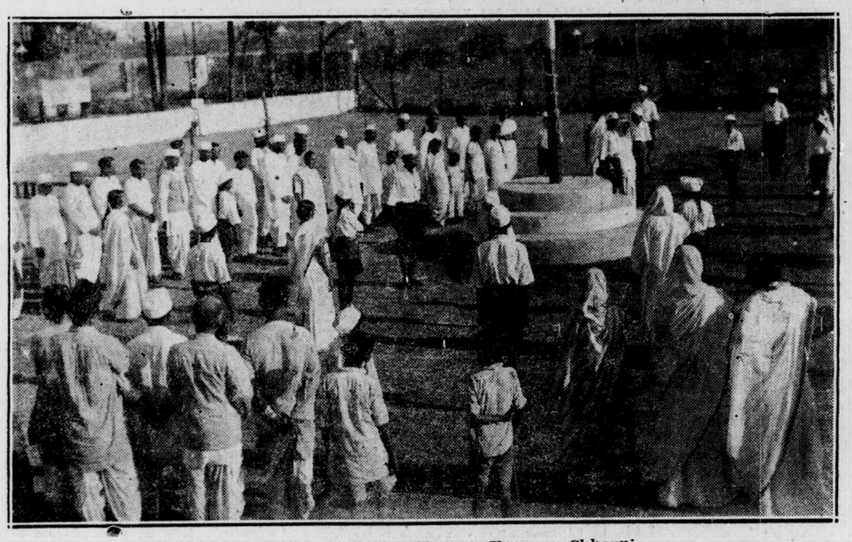
After the band played for a few minutes the function came to a close.

Ratnagiri, April 28.—A message from Argaon village in the Rajapur taluka states that the agriculturists are having a difficult time owing to the sudden outbreak of a peculiar type of disease playing havoc in that place and in the surrounding parts.—A.P.

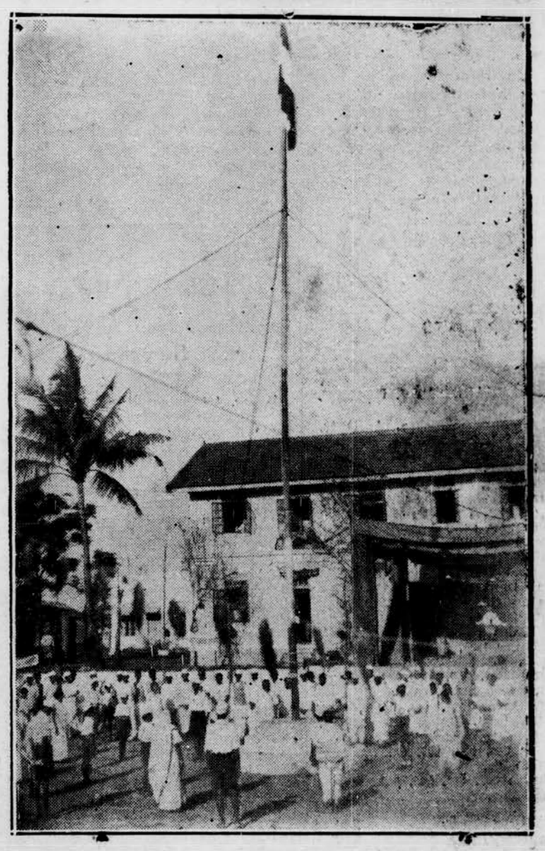
Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, the Karnatak leader and member of the Working Committee of the Congress, who hoisted the National Flag at Vile Parle on Sunday morning.



A corner of the Vile Parle Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition.



Unfurling of the National Flag at Upnagar Chhavni.



National Flag Hoisting Ceremony at Vile Parle on Sunday morning.

RESPECT TRI-COLOUR

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande On Responsibility Of Congressmen

FLAG SALUTATION AT VILE PARLE

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, member of the Congress Working Committee, performed the monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony on Sunday morning at the Upanagar Chhavni, Vile Parle, where the Suburban District Political Conference is being held.

The men and women volunteers, who had been enrolled for the Conference gave a salute after the tri-colour was hoisted, and the "Vande Mataram" was sung. A large crowd witnessed the ceremony. Among those present were Swami Anand, Messrs. Shanker Rao Deo, Gokulbhai Bhat and Mrs. Gangababen Patel.

After hoisting the tri-colour Sjt. Gangadharrao said that the tri-colour was the national flag of India and should be respected by every Indian. He stressed the necessity of the tri-colour being honoured as the representative of the country At a time when there was political depression, it was all the more necessary that Congressmen and lovers of the tri-colour should be on their guard and stand by the side of the country and the flag. They should see that no insult is offered to the flag.

CONGRESSMEN'S RESPONSIBILITY

When the Congress had lost its strength to a certain degree, the responsibility of Congressmen, in so far as the tri-colour was concerned, had increased, in that they had to protect it against onslaughts and safeguard the self-respect of the flag and the country.

In appealing the people to enrol themselves as Congress members, the speaker said that in a certain town in Kanara, people of their own accord without any encouragement by Congress workers had begun enrolling themwas sure that others would follselves as Congress members. He low the worthy example set by them. He was confident that the residents of the Suburbs would not only enrol themselves as Congress members but would stand by the Congress and the Flag at the time of need

Dr. KHAN SAHIB

To Tour Frontier

KOHAT, April 28.

Dr. Khan Saheb has decided to tour the Frontier Province from the 1st of May. He will be visiting Kohat on the 1st May where a Reception Committee is being formed to give him a fitting reception. He will reach Bannu on 2nd May. After completing his engagements at Bannu he will proceed to Tank and from there to Dera Ismail Khan.—United Press.

MOONJE 'AMUSED AT JINNAH'S STATEMENT'

Are Hindus Strong Enough To Establish Hindu Raj?

NAGPUR, April 28.

Mr. Jinnah's appeal to the Mahasabha at a meeting of the Bombay Muslim Students' Union, just before his departure for England, not to set "complete supremacy and ascendancy of the Hindus" as its ideal, is taken by the Mahasabhites here with great deal of reserve.

The concensus of the Hindu opinion on the question of the Hindu-Muslim Unity appears to be that unless both the Hindus and the Muslims realise their position relatively in the future India from a purely nationalist view-point, there can be no question of unity at all. It is pointed out that the majority of Hindus in India is something that nobody can help. The Muslims by claiming special rights and privileges show they distrust the Hindus. This distrust, it is felt, is the rock upon which all future talks of unity are bound to split.

"The only thing,, "said one of the Hindu leaders here, "is for the Muslims to take India as it is and to have trust in the Hindus."

Dr. Moonje, who was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press in connection with Mr. Jinnah's speech, said, "I am amused at Mr. Jinnah's statement. If he thinks that the Hindus are strong enough to establish Hindu Raj inspite of the British aeroplanes and machine guns, then that is one more feather to their cap."

Dr. Moonje however admitted that there was a great possibility for Hindu-Muslim Unity, but he added, "The Muslim must think that it is not wisdom to remain in water and quarrel with fish."—A.P.

AERODROME FOR TRIVANDRUM

TRIVANDRUM, April 26.

The Travancore Government have decided to construct an aerodrome for Trivandrum.

The estimated cost of the aerodrome, it is understood, is Rs. 3,600 and construction is expected to be finished by the middle of July.—United Press.

NO OUTSIDE INFLUENCE USED

MORADABAD, April 26.

"I strongly deprecate and protest against the insinuations that outside influences had been exercised in the election of Doctor Ziauddin Ahmed as Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University" said Sir Mohammed Yakub in a statement to the press.—A.P.

Frontier Leader Gets Rousing Reception

Dr. Khan Sahib Greeted With Floral Arches By Pathans

KOHAT, April 27.

Dr. Khan Saheb, accompanied by Pir Sahin Shah, Ex-President of the Frontier Provincial Congress after a very brief stay at his home at Utmanzai went to Mardan where he was given a very hearty reception. The whole route from Utmanzai to Mardan was lined with gaily dressed villagers assembled to pay homage to their trusted leader. The Mardan people welcomed Dr. Khan Saheb with floral arches. All the bazaars were tastefully decorated and the band was in attendance. Arrangements for fireworks display were made at several places.

On the conclusion of the procession Dr Khan Sahib was presented a public address eulogising his services to the nations and the country.

Replying to the address Dr. Khan Saheb thanked the people and requested them to use Khaddar and promote Hindu-Muslim unity. United Press.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.